

JPRS-CPS-85-084

20 August 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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20 August 1985

**CHINA REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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GENERAL

PRC JOURNAL ON PLA REDUCTION; U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

HK060244 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 25, 24 Jun 85 p 4

[Commentator's article: "China's Troop Reduction by 1 Million and the U.S.-USSR Disarmament Talks"]

[Text] The day, 10 June 1985, should be recorded in history. On that day the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY announced the Chinese Government's important decision to the whole world: The Chinese People's Liberation Army will be reduced by 1 million!

This news has aroused a strong response from the whole world. People think that the Chinese Government's decision shows that "the political situation in China is stable," and the Chinese Government is determined to concentrate its efforts on the country's economic construction; China "has power and self-confidence"; that the decision shows that China not only talks about disarmament, but also carries out disarmament; that "China has adopted an optimistic attitude towards safeguarding world peace, and that China thinks that, although the danger of war still exists, the development of the forces of peace will be able to prevent war..."

The reduction by 1 million of China's army has naturally made people think about the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks which have been going on for quite some time.

The U.S.-USSR disarmament talks have a history of over 30 years. For over 30 years, there has been no substantial progress in the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks because the talks have sometimes gone on and sometimes stopped. Some people call it "a marathon race." But actually it is not. A marathon race has an end--the whole course is 42,195 meters. It seems that the U.S.-USSR arms control talks and disarmament talks have fallen into a dark hole--neither country knows how long the talks will last nor sees any bright future in the talks. On the contrary, they have been continuously carrying out arms expansion while holding the disarmament talks. So their talks will never end.

Why? The reason is simple, namely the three "not's."

First, neither country is willing to give up hegemonism. For many years, the two superpowers have been carrying out a policy of aggression and expansion. They have been interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, invading other countries, and expanding their own spheres of influence. Since hegemonism

cannot enjoy popular support, the superpowers can only depend on their military strength to carry out hegemonism. As a result, the two superpowers have been escalating their arms expansion. If they cannot give up hegemonism, disarmament can only be empty talk!

Second, the two superpowers are not willing to stop the contention for military superiority. In the world today, only the two superpowers can start a world war because they have such military strength. In order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers have been trying to overpower each other, so there has been very keen military contention between the two superpowers for many years. They have also created a theory--the so-called nuclear deterrent strategy. To put it bluntly, it is: "You use war to frighten me and I will use war to frighten you!" Under the cover of this theory, the arms race between the two superpowers has been greatly intensified. Under such circumstances, how can they talk about disarmament!

Third, the two superpowers do not care about the heavy burden on their peoples. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have spent a lot of money on the development of their military strength. Their military expenditures have increased year after year. U.S. military expenditures were \$210.5 billion in 1983, \$237.5 billion in 1984, \$253.8 billion this year, and the newly published U.S. military budget for the year 1986 is \$285.7 billion. The Soviet Union seldom publishes its actual military expenditures. According to the estimates of the relevant departments of foreign countries, Soviet military expenditures between 1981 and 1982 were around \$191-200 billion. How much have Soviet military expenditures been in recent years? It is said that Soviet military expenditures have increased at an annual rate of over 4 percent each year. Both the U.S. people and the people of the Soviet Union have been burdened with huge amounts of military expenditures and the burden will become heavier and heavier in the future.

Owing to the three "not's," the two superpowers will inevitably continue to carry out arms expansion. So how can they reduce their troops! The three "not's" are the fundamental reason why, for so many years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been carrying out arms expansion while holding their disarmament talks.

China is a developing country and China's economy, culture, and military affairs are still backward. But the Chinese Government has made this decision: To reduce the Chinese army by 1 million. Why? First, it is because China resolutely opposes hegemonism and has never sought hegemonism in the world. The guiding principle in China's foreign relations is the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government is willing to develop friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all the countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The sole task of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is to safeguard China's territorial integrity, China's socialist construction, and the safety of the Chinese people. Second, currently, China's most important task is to greatly develop the national economy and carry out the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The first

step--to enable the Chinese people to live a well-to-do life by the year 2000; then after several decades, to try to catch up with or approach the standard of the world's advanced countries. These are the fundamental interests and greatest wishes of the entire Chinese people. So we should concentrate all our financial, material, and human resources on our construction cause. In order to carry out our construction wholeheartedly, we need a peaceful environment. We oppose the arms race of the superpowers and will never take part in the arms race. Third, we have adopted an optimistic attitude toward the future of the world and the future of China. We have not only seen that the danger of war still exists because of the arms expansion and war preparations carried out by the superpowers but have also seen that the forces of peace have been developing even faster. Since the people of the whole world are against war and all the peace-loving people in the world are trying their best to prevent war, war will possibly be prevented. We are fully confident of our own strength. While World War II was still going on, the Chinese Communist Party implemented the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" in the liberated areas. As a result, our anti-Japanese armed forces were greatly strengthened instead of being weakened and our anti-Japanese base areas were greatly consolidated and extended. This is an historical experience. We believe that through the rectification and reduction of the troops, the Chinese People's Liberation Army will have a greater combat effectiveness and simpler administration and the modernization of our country's national defense will certainly be accelerated.

The decision to reduce the Chinese People's Liberation Army by 1 million shows the foresight, wisdom, and boldness of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government. This decision will be beneficial to the Chinese people, the people of the whole world, and the cause of safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

BAN YUE TAN VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET SPACE COMPETITION

HK160710 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 85 pp 52-53

[Article by Li Changjiu [2621 7022 0036]: "Keen Competition in Space"]

[Text] Beginning the history of man's involvement in space, the Soviet Union successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite in 1957. In 1961, the USSR successfully launched its first manned space vehicle. Throughout the 1960's, the Soviet Union consistently led the way in space.

In the mid-1960's, the United States began the "Apollo plan." The successful landing on the moon of the manned "Apollo 11" in 1969 gave new impetus to U.S. space technology. The United States is now devoting its efforts to space shuttle research and manufacture. Since the first successful test flight in 1981, there have been 17 U.S. space shuttle flights.

In 1983, U.S. President Reagan put forth "the strategic defense initiative," that is, the "Star Wars" program. At present, research work in connection with this program is being stepped up. In his state of the union message to the Congress this past February, Reagan described a push toward "space frontiers" and space exploration as one of the important targets of his proposed "second U.S. revolution." Reagan said the United States "would study the establishment of a permanent manned space station and provide new opportunities for free enterprise. In the coming 10 years, Americans and our friends all over the world will live and work together in space." According to estimates, to realize the "Star Wars" program, the United States will have to spend \$70 billion for research funds in the next 10 years.

All these moves on the part of the United States are prompted by a contest for military superiority with the Soviet Union, by an effort to widen the gap with the Soviet Union economically and scientifically, so that the United States can regain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

In light of this new space competition, the Soviet Union has resolutely expressed opposition to the U.S. "Star Wars" program and space station program. Meanwhile, it has made known its desire to "play along all the way." Citing a Soviet scientific research program, the observer of Britain said that the Soviet Union is studying the manufacture of "space thunder" to counter the U.S. space weapons system. According to another report, the Soviet Union is also improving its

space station research work and developing a new-type permanent manned space station. In the first part of June this year, the Soviet Union launched the spaceship "Ally T-13" with two cosmonauts aboard, and accomplished a linkup between the spaceship and the Soviet "Salvo-7" space station. Western experts say the aim of this flight was to continue repairing the "Salvo-7" space station, which is temporarily disabled. The Soviet Union has long concentrated on testing the long-term effects of weightlessness. This is part of a plan to establish a large-sized manned space station.

International commentators believe the fierce space contest going on between the United States and the Soviet Union is of course chiefly prompted by military aims. But from a long-term point of view, it is also justified by the following: 1) outer space has rich resources; 2) the manufacture of high-tech products can be studied in space. President Reagan has declared: "Under conditions of weightlessness, we can turn out in 30 days life-saving drugs that take 30 years to produce on earth." It was reported that arsenic gallium crystals manufactured in space can replace silicon in manufacturing magnetic chips, providing electronic components more compact in size and capable of quicker operation for future electronic computers; and 3) a new field is opened up in commercial competition.

Increased U.S.-Soviet efforts to explore and exploit space have also aroused keen interest in West Europe and Japan, where they are losing no time trying to catch up with the others in the space competition.

President Reagan has invited West European countries and Japan to join the United States in its program to launch a space station from 1992 to 1995. This past March, in a letter to NATO members and other Western allies, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger urged them to make known their attitudes about participating in the U.S. strategic defense program.

As far as West European countries are concerned, their main worry is that non-participation in the U.S. program would leave them behind the United States in space technology. Participation, on the other hand, would likely leave them with only a share of the technological results. Participation might also lead to the luring away of technical personnel to the United States, reducing such countries to the role of subsidiary processing factories. West European countries are, therefore, undecided in this matter, and can hardly achieve an immediate consensus on what to do.

Last April French President Mitterrand put forth the idea of a "technology-oriented Europe," that is, the "Ureka" plan. It calls for uniting the human and financial resources of various countries in West Europe to carry out cooperation in six fields: high-speed microelectronics, photoelectronics, large-sized electronic computers, high energy lasers and bunches of particles, new matter, and artificial intelligence. These are precisely the focal points of current U.S. efforts to develop new technologies. The "Ureka" program is arousing ever-increasing interest from West European countries.

According to a report, Japan may join the United States in a program to set up a space work station. But it is worth noting that Japan is also studying the manufacture of a new-type space vehicle. Like the U.S. space shuttle, it can make many trips back and forth between space and earth and is likely to become a prototype vehicle for future space travel. Japan has decided that in 1986 it will start studying on its own the establishment of an unmanned space laboratory, in order to develop new technologies in such fields as new matter, biotechnology, and so forth.

A series of articles published in THE TIMES of Britain has said that the next industrial revolution will take place in space. There, products that cannot be produced on earth under conditions of weightlessness will be manufactured in space stations.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

SHIJIE ZHISHI REPORTS ON WORLD PEACE FORUM

HK170649 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 13, 1 Jul 85 pp 3-5

[Article by reporter Yang Xuechun [2799 1331 4783]: "Let Man Live in Peace and Amidst Development--On the Forum on Safeguarding World Peace"]

[Text] A Meeting to Seek Truth

It was not a grand meeting. However, it has broadened our field of vision and given us much food for thought. The meeting was the "Forum on Safeguarding World Peace," which was held in Beijing in early June.

Since the emergence of mankind, from the remote past to the unforeseeable future and from apparently boundless land masses to islands in the middle of the vast expanse of the oceans, wherever there are human settlements, upright people have always supported, eulogized and dedicated themselves to a cause--the cause of peace.

The "Forum on Safeguarding World Peace" was hosted by the Association for International Understanding. Present at the forum were 64 distinguished guests from 51 peace organizations of 24 countries on the 5 major continents. Most of them are people who enjoy high prestige in international peace movements. Also present at the forum were 43 distinguished guests from various quarters of the host country. The forum was held at the Wanshou Hotel, which is a quiet hotel in Beijing's suburbs. It could be a mere coincidence that people discussed the problem of safeguarding world peace here. However, this reporter found this profoundly meaningful: Wanshou means longevity. Peace, peace that is just, is a precondition for the existence and development of the human race.

The forum began on the morning of 4 June. President Li Yimang of the Association for International Understanding was the first to speak. He reiterated that those present at the forum should "freely express their opinions, respect one another, and seek common ground while reserving differences, and that no document will be presented for approval." This totally conforms to the spirit of seeking unity and friendship, which typifies contemporary peace movements. It was gladly agreed upon by all the people present at the forum. In the 2 1/2 days, the friends present at the forum volubly expressed their opinions. They are members of different ethnic groups, they are of different colors, they speak different languages, and they have different religious faiths and different political views, but thanks to the anti-war issue, in particular the antinuclear war issue, and their call for peace and development, they have a common goal.

## The World Is Not Peaceful

Most of the people present at the forum had experienced World War II. Some had even experienced World War I. In those tragic years, the god of war and the god of death swallowed up everything they came across. The sorrow was so deep that no one can forget it. Nearly all the people present at the forum have this heartfelt wish: Never let these tragedies be repeated!

Chairman So Ito of the Council of Japan's A-bomb and H-bomb [as published] Victims' Associations recalled the pitiable scene he saw 40 years ago: In 1945, in Hiroshima, he was only 15. Because of the wartime labor shortage, he and his schoolmates had started working in an underground factory in spite of their young age. On the morning of 6 August, there was a sudden flash of lightning, which seemed to be caused by the combustion of magnesium and which was followed by a violent explosion. He fell unconscious. After recovering consciousness, he went home. On his way home, he saw heaps after heaps of dead human bodies, including the bodies of women, old people, and children. They were covered with blood and broken bones pierced their flesh. Within the center of the explosion, which had a radius of 500 meters, nothing, not even birds, fish, cats, dogs, flowers, plants, or trees, were spared. It was like hell. It is estimated that 140,000 were killed in Hiroshima and another 70,000 in Nagasaki.

Since the end of the war, 40 years have passed.

Two generations of the children have grown up in their mothers' arms, yet the people present at the forum unambiguously warned people that this world is far from peaceful!

The world is indeed not peaceful. President Li Yimang said: "The peace in the 40 years following the war is not a gift from anybody. It is the result of the protracted struggle waged by the peace-loving countries and their peoples.... Although there has not been another world war, local wars and armed conflicts are frequent." Many of those present at the forum, particularly friends from the Third World, hold the same view. Mr (Osman), director of the Institute of Developmental Studies at Tanzania's Dar es Salaam University, pointed out: "In this period, many people have died in Indochina, the Far East, and Africa. Now, in the Middle East and other parts of the world, thousands upon thousands of people are dying." Mr Huda Mierzha [5170 6671 4717 1422 2089], one of Bangladesh's noted writers, said: "In order to ensure world peace and its development, we must oppose hegemonism, including global hegemonism, expansionism, colonialism and racialism, which cause wars and add to tension. Aggressive foreign troops must completely withdraw from Afghanistan and Cambodia and restore to these two countries their right to determine their own future. The aggressive economic blockade imposed on some Central American countries and the threat to them must be removed. Our Palestinian brothers must be allowed to return to their homeland. The racist rule in South Africa and the colonial conquest of Namibia must be ended."

The speeches delivered by people on local conflicts drew sympathetic responses.

The forum was dominated by the problem of opposing the increasingly intense arms race. Many of those present at the forum pointed out that thanks to the arms race between the superpowers, their nuclear arsenals are expanding without being checked. Mr Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of Japan's House of Councilors, said: "The total power of the nuclear arms owned by the two superpowers is 1 to 1.5 million times that of the A-bomb used against Hiroshima. If they were to be used, they could destroy the human race and all life 20 times over. All countries big or small are now sleeping on top of an arsenal. It is said that terror and a balance of power can maintain peace. However, craziness and mistakes can cause the arsenal to explode at any time. This disaster would be more serious than any imaginable disaster. This is not a natural disaster, but a man-made one." Mr (Louis Lemieux), a famous peace-loving Canadian, said: "Our generation is unique in human history in that our predecessors never had to face the possibility that the entire human race would be annihilated.... The utter destruction caused by a nuclear war would be unprecedented and unrepeatable."

The speeches of many friends indicated that the terror of the so-called "nuclear winter" is already haunting people's gentle hearts.

#### Efforts From Every Corner To Safeguard Peace

In Europe there is a confrontation between the two major military blocs. For decades, deadly arms have been piled up like firewood on this continent. In recent years, the two superpowers have been deploying guided nuclear missiles in their respective spheres of influence as if they were only planting candles. Mr (Ken Kotz) of Britain's Russel Peace Foundation said: "Europeans feel that the arms race is closing in on them. They know that a nuclear war on their continent implies destruction." A serious-looking young lady took the stage. The world's careful television watchers should be familiar with her from the screen. She is (Christine Kinsey), 27. She wore an anti-nuclear badge on her chest. Affixed to her earrings, necklace, and handbag were anti-nuclear symbols. She is one of those who camp outside Britain's Greenham Common Nuclear Base to protest the deployment of U.S. missiles. Some respectable ladies have been there for almost 5 years. On this occasion, she makes known her views: According to international law, nuclear arms are illegal and must all be destroyed. She continued: Many judges with a thorough knowledge of international law, including three Nobel Prize winners, are of the same opinion. Several friends, including Mr (Anthony Bounatolo) [bei nei tuo 1-10 6296 0355 2094 3157] of the National Coordinating Committee of Italy's Peace Committee, clearly stated in their speeches that the objective of Europe's peace movements is to raise objections to both the United States' Pershing I guided missiles and the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles. Some friends from Northern Europe, including Mr Ka Le Wei [0595 0519 4850] Su Ao Mei La [5685 1159 2734 2139], first vice chairman of Finland's Peace League, stressed the immense significance of turning Northern Europe into a non-nuclear zone. Mr E Yi Wen [0618 0122 2429] Huo Er Te [7202 1422 3676], chairman of Norway's peace committee, summed up the turbulent peace movements in Europe: "Our present task is to save the world from a nuclear holocaust and our long-term goal is to achieve security and long-term peace."

The history of World War II tells us that once a war breaks out, the whole world will be set ablaze and it is difficult to contain. Nowadays there are so many intercontinental ballistic missiles that they can form jungles. The strength of the superpowers is many times greater than that of the fascist [fa xi si 3127 6007 2448] countries. Since it is difficult to contain war, people in every corner of the world must, therefore, contribute efforts to safeguarding peace. Mr (Welton Willis) of New Zealand's (Auckland) Disarmament Movement said: "The peoples in the Pacific region have better reason than others to worry about the consequences of a nuclear war because this part of the world has been used as a testing ground since the very beginning of the nuclear age. It has only two choices: either be a nuclear war battlefield or be a non-nuclear zone." (Mr (Michael Young), chairman of New Zealand's (Hamilton) Disarmament Movement proposed the general establishment of non-nuclear zones and that people claim that their houses, churches, schools, libraries, and work places are non-nuclear zones. He is of the opinion that a nuclear war can thus be confined to a few places and that "this can become a step toward a more peaceful world."

Many friends are of the opinion that the pressing task for the present is to compel the superpowers to reduce their arms. (David Warne) of Australia's League for Disarmament and Peace demanded that "the United States and the Soviet Union should put an end to this crazy race by taking urgent disarmament actions." Mr Mei lin da [2734 2651 6671] Yin guo [0936 0949] of the United States' National Movement To Freeze Nuclear Arms demanded that the United States and the Soviet Union should "immediately freeze their nuclear arms, not just hold talks." Those who were present at the forum are angry that the two superpowers have extended their arms race to space. They are of the opinion that the deployment of nuclear arms and reentry vehicles in the stratosphere adds to the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

#### The Relationship Between Peace and Development

The far-reaching significance of this forum is the fact that it has touched on a thought-provoking problem, namely, the problem of the relationship between peace and development. Mr (Denis Haas) of Denmark's "Remove Nuclear Arms" movement said: "Peace means many things. It implies social stability and justice, protection of human rights, a guarantee of an abundant supply of food, the right to discuss and criticize, and the establishment of a new order characterized by economic equality." Ms (Luisiana Castilina), an activist in the Italian peace movement, said: "If peace movements do not contribute to the establishment of a new international order, they cannot be successful. Justice is the basis for this new international order. It is to put an end to the exploitation of the underdeveloped 'South by the North' and to restore to people their right to self-determination." Mr Mi er zha [4717 1422 2089] Ha Mei du la [0761 2734 6757 2139] Bei ge [6296 2706], chairman of the All-India Ethnic Minorities Committee, said: "If the weakness, backwardness, and destitution of the suffering peoples are considered to be a condition for the fortune of the developed countries, then, with the passage of time, the developed countries will certainly find themselves increasingly unhappy and unstable." These remarks, which are full of wisdom, tell us that the world's peace movements are escalating.

Of course, as a result of the differences in their status, experience, and situations in which they find themselves, these people hold different views on some problems concerning the world's peace movements. Our friends proposed markedly different ways to strive for disarmament and to stop the arms race. Some friends proposed unilateral disarmament. The different views are an embodiment of the spirit of the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences. Before the forum came to an end, Mr (Walter Buenodori) [ben ye er duo er fu [2609 5102 1422 1122 1422 1133] of Argentina's Appeal on Behalf of the Surviving Hundred Organization said: "We have come here with an open mind to listen to others' opinions, to be listened to, and to seek unity. Personally, I do not agree with some views I have heard. However, since the beginning of this forum, I have repeatedly heard a view to which we all subscribe, that is, we must prevent nuclear holocausts from taking place. We must work hard toward this goal."

By enthusiastically, cordially, and comprehensively exchanging in-depth views with their old and new friends, the Chinese delegates have enhanced mutual understanding and their friendship with them. Apart from President Li Yimang, those who spoke or presented their views in writing included President Ding Guangxun of the Christian Council of China, Vice President Zhou Guangzhao of the Academy of Sciences of China, Guan Minqian of the All-China Women's Federation, and Vice President Zhou Erfu of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Vice President Zhao Puchu of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament delivered a sincere speech at the conclusion of the forum. He said: "The goal of safeguarding world peace has brought us closer together. Our hearts beat in harmony in order to safeguard world peace." At a banquet with the foreign friends, General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee reiterated: /"Peace and development are the two most important problems in the contemporary world. Peace is a precondition for development. We hope that all countries will peacefully coexist and jointly strive for co-prosperity. China will never participate in the arms race and is against it. We have been voluntarily reducing our arms and streamlining our army. China pursues the foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands. It neither enters into alliances with powerful countries nor establishes strategic relations with them. It is willing to coexist with other countries harmoniously. That is our basic national policy."/ [preceding quotation published in boldface]

The forum was a brief one. However, the movement to safeguard world peace is a long-term one. The human race must be allowed to live in peace and development! Peace-loving people must persistently oppose hegemonism and protest arms expansion and war preparations in order to take their own destiny into their own hands and they must never give up their fight until their goal is attained.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

JOURNAL REPORT ON TWA HIJACKING, LEBANESE SITUATION

HK161346 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 27, 8 Jul 85 pp 5, 6

[Article by Yu Kaiyuan [0827 7030 0337]: "The Hijacking Incident Reflects the Turbulent Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] During last June, hijacking incidents emerged one after another. The most serious of these incidents was the hijacking to Beirut on 14 June of a TWA Boeing 727 passenger plane after the plane took off from Athens Airport in Greece. The radical Shi'ite hijackers held more than 40 Americans on the plane as hostages and demanded the release of 766 Lebanese captives in Israel as the condition for releasing these hostages. The United States was greatly annoyed by this and sent a task force consisting of 2 aircraft carriers and 1,800 Marines to the sea areas and 3 nautical miles off the Beirut coast and threatened that it would likely adopt the measures of closing Beirut Airport and blockading the Lebanese coast. On the other hand, the United States passed the word through Switzerland and other countries to the leaders of the "Amal" Movement in Lebanon, that if U.S. hostages were released unconditionally, the United States would urge Israel to release the Shi'ite captives. Through frequent and intense diplomatic activities by the relevant parties, an agreement was finally reached. On 30 June, the "Amal" Movement moved all the hostages to Syria and released them there and it is expected that soon Israel will also release the Shi'ite captives. Thus the 16-day hostage crisis was finally resolved.

Before this incident, on 11 June, a Jordanian Boeing 727 passenger plane was hijacked at Beirut Airport and the Shi'ite hijackers demanded that all Palestinians leave Beirut. On the afternoon of the next day, they blew up the airplane and fled by car. On the 12th, a Palestinian hijacked an airplane of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines to Cyprus.

The frequent occurrence of these incidents are typical of the current situation in Lebanon. During the past few months, the Lebanese situation has been very turbulent. In March, the biggest faction of the Christian armed militia the "Strength of Lebanon" split. In April hostile Christian and Muslim militia forces fought each other fiercely for over 20 days in the Sidon area of southern Lebanon; meanwhile there was fighting among the Muslims again. These battles

almost led to the collapse of the coalition government. In May, the Shi'ite "Amal" Movement militia forces fought fiercely against the PLO forces in the refugee camps and caused more than 4,000 casualties. In June, hijacking incidents occurred one after another before the fighting in the refugee camps ceased....

All these incidents show that the process of reconciliation in Lebanon which began 1 year ago has already been stranded. As the coalition government had failed to make any progress in political reform, it has gradually lost its authority and become semiparalyzed. On the other hand, the clashes have given rise to new imbalances. The various factions have been busy reorganizing themselves or consolidating their rear areas and thus have had no time to attend to other things; therefore, for a time it has been difficult to resume the process of domestic reconciliation.

At the beginning of March, the pro-Israeli faction in the Phalangist Party headed by (Ja'a Ja'a) [gai ya gai ya 5556 0068 5556 0068] conducted divisive activities and thus greatly weakened the strength of the Christians and President al-Jumayyil's position and aggravated the conflicts between the Christians and Muslims. As (Ja'a Ja'a's) activities endangered the fundamental interests of the Christians and in addition, as the withdrawal of Israeli troops was definitely decided upon, it was very hopeless for the right-wing Phalangists to rely on Israel's support; therefore, in the reorganization of the leading group of the "Strength of Lebanon" on 9 May, (Hubeika) [hu bei ka 5170 6296 0595] replaced (Ja'a Ja'a). There were no fundamental differences in their political views, but as soon as (Hubeika) took office, he announced the severance of relations with Israel, upheld realizing national reconciliation through dialogue, and supported al-Jumayyil's foreign policy of relying on Syria. (Hubeika's) move seemed more like a move aimed at improving the difficult predicament that the Christians were in than a radical change in policy and the Muslims will not easily believe him. Moreover, it will take time for the Phalangists to settle their internal differences; therefore, it is impossible for them to sit down and conscientiously carry out talks with the Muslims before they have reorganized their own ranks.

During the past year, the strength of Muslim Shi'ite and Druze factions has grown quickly. The Druze have consolidated their position in Alayh and in the areas of the Shuf [5289 1133] Mountains, acquired control over the (Halubo) [0761 7627 0592] area which is a strategic passage between Beirut and south Lebanon, and have thus gotten a sea port. The Shi'ite "Amal" Movement stabilized its position in the southern and western suburbs of Beirut and then defeated the Phalangist militia in the Sidon area in the south and thus greatly increased its strength. However, the Palestinians challenged the Shi'ite faction's plan for the development of the faction's scope of influence. In Beirut, the militia of Sunni faction "Guards," which is supported by the Palestinians, threatens the existence of the "Amal" faction in west Beirut. In the south, the activities of the Palestinian guerrillas hinder the Shi'ite faction's efforts to consolidate its rear. Therefore, at present, the various Muslim factions are most concerned about consolidating and developing their areas of influence and they are not much interested in reconciliation talks.

Moreover, there are also regional factors. The new wave of Middle East peace talks aroused by the agreement between Jordan and the PLO and by the coming talks between Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the United States and Israel also affects the development of the Lebanese situation. The PLO wants to exploit the opportunity of the Israeli troop withdrawal to restore its bases for armed struggle in Lebanon; while Syria, which opposes the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, is not willing to see a return of 'Arafat's forces to Lebanon and thus have its influence in Lebanon weakened. Therefore, the Lebanese "Amal" Movement's actions against the refugee camps has the sympathy of Syria.

To sum up, none of the conflicts between Christians and Muslims, among Christians, or among Muslims in Lebanon, the conflicts between the various Lebanese factions and the PLO military forces, or the differences between Arab countries on the strategy to resolve Arab-Israeli conflicts has been alleviated, much less resolved. Therefore, the turbulent situation which has lasted 10 years in Lebanon will continue and no breakthrough can be achieved in a short time.

The U.S. hostage problem has been peacefully solved, but the sharp and complicated contradictions that have been concentratedly reflected in the Lebanese situation and the confusion in Lebanon, where each of the various factions does things in its own way, are fraught with the danger of the emergence at any time of new hijacking incidents or other incidents of violence.

CSO: 4005/1172

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, an eight-member delegation composed of foreign affairs workers of Chagang Province, the DPRK, arrived in Changchun via Tonghua on the morning of 21 June. This delegation is headed by Kwon Myong-sin, director of the Department of External Affairs under the Chagang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee. Meeting the delegation at the station was Yang Peixuan, deputy director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. That evening Gao Wen, vice governor of Jilin Province, received and feted all members of the delegation. [Text] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/1179

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

**PHILIPPINE LAWMAKERS REPROVE U.S. BILL AMENDMENT**

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA in English 2011 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 12 (XINHUA)--Ranking Philippine parliament members of the ruling party today lashed out at certain U.S. congressmen initiating an amendment to the U.S. foreign aid bill, the Philippine News Agency reported tonight.

The amendment channels one-fourth of the U.S. \$78-million development and food aid to the Philippines through its Catholic Church to ensure that the aid is "effectively utilized."

The action was launched by the U.S. congressmen in the house subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs.

According to the PNA, Stephen Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee and a critic of the Marcos administration, had said "the more of our aid we can provide in the Philippines through non-governmental mechanisms such as the Catholic Church, the better chances are the aid would be effectively utilized."

Solarz's colleague, Charles E. Schumer, who introduced the amendment, said that he offered the amendment to side with millions of Filipinos, including middle-class businessmen and educators.

The Philippine ruling party MPS deplored what they termed "unkind" and "insulting" words of these U.S. congressmen.

House assistant majority leader Rodolfo Albano lamented what he observed as a "deliberate attempt" on the part of some members of the U.S. House "to bring about the deterioration of relations between the two countries."

MP Salvador Britanico said he "wondered whether the insulting language which has been used and attached to the development and food aid can be accepted by a foreign country like the Philippines, no matter how deep the economic crisis is."

For his part, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono noted that "the offensive words with which the amendment to the foreign aid bill had been passed indicates that the purpose was to insult the Filipino people and that of their government and this is what we wish to call attention to as a deliberate effort to strain relations between the two countries."

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO BEIJING REPORTS MARCOS PRESS RELEASE ON U.S. BASES

HK190559 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] President Ferdinand Marcos has announced that the Philippine Government will not review the future of the American military bases in the country until the United States makes a final decision on the matter of its military aid to the Philippines, according to a Malacanang press release.

Under the treaty signed by both countries in June 1983, the U.S. Government will pay the Philippines \$900 million over 5 years for the use of two military bases, Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base. Yearly payments of \$85 million in the form of military assistance and \$95 million for economic aid were agreed on.

Recently, the U.S. House of Representatives has proposed an amendment reducing the military assistance portion for 1986 to \$25 million while the economic component is to be increased to \$155 million.

According to the Malacanang press release, Marcos has said that this proposal by the U.S. lower house should not be taken as a final decision by the U.S. Government. He said he hopes that Congress in Washington will take a position in which it will abide by its bases treaty obligations. Marcos also expressed confidence that the Reagan administration will not renege on its commitment as stated in the treaty. The press release added that this would entail White House use of its influence so that the lower house's proposal will not be approved.

The action by the American House of Representatives is being strongly opposed by the Philippine Government and the military. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called for the abrogation of the bases pact and its renegotiation if the U.S. Congress approves the amendment. This stand is being supported by various generals and flag officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] who have issued a statement urging the government to adopt a posture of strong self-reliance toward its American friends and allies. The military organization issuing the statement is composed of 470 retired generals and other officers of the armed forces.

CSO: 4211/77

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS DEMAND U.S. BASES RENEgotiation

OW191756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 19 Jul 85

[*"Philippine defense minister demands abrogation of bases agreement"--XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Manila, July 19 (XINHUA)--Philippine defence minister and 13 other assemblymen from the ruling New Society Movement have demanded the abrogation and renegotiation of the Philippine-American military bases agreement signed in June 1983.

They filed a formal resolution to this effect today before the National Assembly, which is to resume sessions next Monday, reported the Philippine News Agency.

Minister for Political Affairs Leonardo Perez, Minister for Cultural Communities Simeon Datumanong and Deputy Defense Minister Teodulo Natividad were also among those who signed the resolution.

Under the 1983 agreement, the U.S. President pledged to secure for the Philippines 900 million U.S. dollars for the use of the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base by the U.S. for a 5-year period beginning October 1, 1984.

The breakdown is as follows: \$425 million for military aid and \$475 million for the economic support fund.

Under the terms, the military component to the Philippines would total U.S. \$100 million for fiscal 1985-86.

However, the U.S. House of Representatives sponsored an amendment recently, providing that the United States would only give the Philippines \$25 million in military aid during 1985-86.

The resolution tabled by the 14 Philippine assemblymen said, "the actions of the House of Representatives constitute a super imposition of its judgement on matters purely internal to the Republic of the Philippines and in contravention of the commitment of the U.S. Government to the Philippines."

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

UNIDO CALLS FOR EARLY PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

OW192026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Philippines' biggest opposition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), today urged President Ferdinand Marcos to hold elections as early as possible.

The organization demanded that both local and presidential elections be held in January 1986 or even earlier, UNIDO President Salvador H. Laurel said at a press conference after the UNIDO Council of Leaders met here today.

The Philippines is scheduled to hold the local elections in 1986 and the presidential elections in 1987. President Marcos has rejected the idea of synchronizing the elections and insisted that the elections be held as scheduled.

But Laurel said that it is possible to have a presidential election this year if Marcos decides to resign and get a new mandate.

In a press release issued today, UNIDO called on its nationwide organizations to collect more than one million signatures to force Marcos' resignation.

On Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's demand to abrogate or renegotiate the Philippine-American bases agreement, Laurel said UNIDO's position on the bases agreement remained unchanged.

UNIDO, Laurel explained, is basically against any foreign bases in the Philippines, but according to international law, UNIDO has to respect that agreement until 1991 when the agreement is to expire.

Whether it will be extended should be decided by the Philippine people in a plebiscite, he added.

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER RELEASED ON BAIL--Manila, July 17 (XINHUA)--Former Information Minister Francisco Tatad was released yesterday on bail 5 hours after his arrest, DAILY EXPRESS reported today. Tatad, a critic of President Marcos, has been charged with graft on five counts from extorting 125,000 pesos (U.S. \$6,702) from a printing company to failure to file his statement of assets and liabilities. He said the charges against him were "absolute farce," they were intended to stop him from his bid to compel the resignation of President Marcos and divert people's attention on the reports of alleged large investments made abroad by top government officials, according to the DAILY EXPRESS. Tatad will be arraigned on July 22 by the anti-graft court of the Philippines. Columnist Teodore Valencia, who is generally considered as a strong supporter of Marcos, said in his column today that the proceedings in the graft cases against Tatad is not doing any good to the ruling New Society Movement or to Tatad. "The only people enjoying this are opposition leaders," he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 17 Jul 85 OW]

STUDY OF U.S. BASES PROPOSED--Manila, July 18 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today proposed that the National Assembly create a commission to study the Philippine-American military bases agreement, a press release from the presidential palace said. Speaking at a graduation ceremony of the National Defense College of the Philippines, Marcos said that while waiting for the U.S. Government to tell what had happened, it would be best for the assembly to organize a commission to study the situation and advise him on what to do. Marcos' action was prompted by reactions of local leaders over the move of the U.S. House of Representatives to reduce military aid to the Philippines in 1986. He declared yesterday that the Philippine Government would wait for the final word from the Reagan administration on the house action before considering any new ideas on the future of the Philippine-American bases agreement. According to the president, the proposed commission is to study whether the Philippines will really abrogate the military bases agreement or renegotiate it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 18 Jul 85 OW]

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

ARREST OF FORMER PHILIPPINE MINISTER--The head of the opposition Social Democratic Party, Francisco Tatad, was released after posting a bond after his arrest yesterday by sheriffs of the anti-graft court, according to a PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY report. Tatad was a former information minister in President Ferdinand Marcos' cabinet, having served from 1969 to 1980. He became a critic of Marcos after he resigned his post in 1980. Tatad recently made some strong comments in the wake of reports that many government officials have large investments in the United States. He has been charged with graft on five counts, among which is his failure to file his statement of assets and liabilities for calendar years 1973-1976 and 1978. Tatad dismissed the charges against him as a farce. He told a local newspaper that the charges originate from Malacanang, which is seeking to silence him. Tatad told newsmen he would be posting bail when his lawyers arrived. The court has set a 23,000 peso bail for his release and has set his trial for Monday. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 17 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4211/77

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

**PAKISTAN MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS**--Islamabad, July 13 (Xinhua)--Pakistan has no intention of producing nuclear weapons and it is willing to join India bilaterally in a solemn treaty to renounce nuclear weapons, a senior Pakistani official announced here today. Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, made the statement while outlining Pakistan's policy on its nuclear program in the Senate. Commenting on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's remarks in a recent news conference about relations with Pakistan, Noorani said the Pakistani government had noted Gandhi's observations. It was a matter of satisfaction. He said that Gandhi had reiterated India's desire for normalization of relations with Pakistan. However, Noorani expressed his concern over the Indian Prime Minister's assessment of Pakistan's nuclear program. Rajiv Gandhi said that Pakistan was fairly close to manufacturing a nuclear weapon and if Pakistan had a nuclear weapon, India would have to react in the same manner. Unfortunately, Noorani said, in contrast to Pakistan's initiative, the government of India had shown no willingness to undertake a binding international commitment. The Indian stance, he said, "not only lacks credibility, but could generate suspicion and concern." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

**SOVIET WITHDRAWAL IN AFGHANISTAN DEMANDED**--Islamabad, July 13 (Xinhua)-- Sharifuddin Pirzada, [name as received] Secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) said that OIC demands the Soviets pullout from Afghanistan at an early date, according to the "Pakistan Times" today. Pirzada arrived in Peshawar, capital of North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, yesterday to inquire into relief measures for the Afghan refugees. The OIC, he said, has taken a clear stand on the issue of Afghanistan which is in line with that of the United Nations and other world organizations. The OIC is watching with interest the indirect talks in Geneva under the auspices of the U.N. aimed at seeking a solution to the problem. "We hope that foreign troops will withdraw from Afghanistan soon and the people of Afghanistan will be allowed to determine their destiny by themselves so that Afghanistan eventually emerges as an independent and non-aligned Islamic state," the OIC leader stated. He lauded Pakistan for accommodating the three million Afghan refugees, which he described as "one of the biggest displacement of people" in the present-day world. The OIC, Pirzada said, is conscious of the plight of the refugees and would assist in any manner possible. Further relief measures would be discussed at OIC meetings later this year and he would approach Islamic Development Bank for more assistance, the OIC Secretary General disclosed. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/310

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

**GDR'S SCHUERER LEAVES FOR BEIJING--**Kunming, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic, completed a two-day visit to this capital of southwest China's Yunnan Province today and left by air for Beijing. Scheurer and his party earlier toured the "Stone Forest," a geological curiosity not far from Kunming, and a botanical garden in the city. The party was accompanied by Song Ping, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. The visitors were seen off at the airport by Yunnan's governor, Pu Chaozhu. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 15 Jul 85 OW]

**ROMANIAN CP ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--**Beijing, July 13 (Xinhua)--The 20th anniversary of the convening of the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party was celebrated at an Embassy reception given by Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu here this morning. The Ambassador said the 1965 Congress elected Nicolae Ceausescu General Secretary of the Communist Party. Since then, he said, Romania has entered a new era, the "Ceausescu Times". During these times, the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party worked hard in socialist revolution and construction, achieved great progress in science, education, arts and culture and raised the people's living and cultural standards. Miculescu stressed that the Romanian Communist Party and government attach great importance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with China. The friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples are based on mutual respect and trust, and have withstood the test of time, he noted. Among those present were Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Li Shuzheng, and President of the China-Romanian friendship Association Li Qiang. Before the reception, Miculescu also briefed the press here on Romanian economic and social construction in the twenty years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/310

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LI XIANNIAN, CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW161805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 16 Jul 85

[By reporters Zhao Zhongqiang and Su Yuanchun]

[Text] Ottawa, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--PRC President Li Xiannian and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney held a full exchange of views on international issues of common concern and on furthering Sino-Canadian relations during their talks at the government guesthouse here today. They were satisfied with their identical or similar views on many major international issues.

Li Xiannian conveyed Premier Zhao Ziyang's regards to Mulroney and said Premier Zhao was looking forward to greeting him in Beijing. Mulroney said he would be able to visit China next year, probably before or after participating in the seven Western nations' summit meeting.

During their talks Li Xiannian said Sino-Canadian relations have been good all along since the two countries established diplomatic ties 15 years ago. Since the current Canadian Government assumed power, he noted, the relations between the two countries have developed further.

He stressed there is no fundamental conflict of interest between the two countries and no reason whatsoever for them to be unfriendly to each other.

He said: Peace and development are the two issues of universal concern to the world's people. The current international situation is still turbulent and tense, and the threat of war still exists. At the same time, however, the forces to avert war are growing, and it is possible to prevent it.

Li Xiannian reiterated that China persistently pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and will not form an alliance with any large power. This is conducive to maintaining world peace, he added.

He also pointed out that China, like Canada, stands for relaxing the tense world situation. China holds that the most urgent thing to do to relax this tense situation is to end the U.S.-USSR arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, he said.

Touching on China's domestic situation, Li Xiannian said: Our current situation is characterized by political unity and good economic development. China

needs high-speed development, but too great a speed will create some problems which, of course, are localized.

In the talks Mulroney said that for all Canadian governments, it has been a cornerstone of Canadian foreign policy to maintain and consolidate Canada's relations with the PRC at all times.

He said there has been an all-round development of relations between Canada and China since the two countries established diplomatic ties. In his opinion, China's influence on the world and its role in safeguarding world peace are becoming more and more important. Maintaining close relations of cooperation between Canada and China will be an important contribution to world peace, he noted.

Mulroney briefed the guests on Canada's domestic and foreign policies. He said: All Canadians hope most for friendship and peace. Canada will make positive contributions to achieving lasting peace.

The talks were followed by a luncheon given by Mulroney in honor of Li Xiannian.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

Those on the Canadian side attending the talks were Minister of International Trade James Kelleher, Canadian Ambassador to China (Richard Girhan), and advisor of to the prime minister (Charles MacMillan).

This afternoon President Li Xiannian met with foreign envoys stationed in Ottawa.

CSO: 4000/316

20 August 1985

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS****CHINA TO TEST NEW PILL IN EFFORT TO CONTROL POPULATION**

HK200644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 20 Jul 85

[By Michele Houx]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (AFP)--China is to test a new kind of birth control pill in its efforts to contain population growth, the director of a French medical research institute has said.

Etienne Emile Baulieu, director of France's National Scientific Institute of Studies and Medical Research (Inserm), said yesterday that China could begin clinical testing of the Ru-486 pill, which can be taken to induce menstruation to stop pregnancy at an early stage.

He said the Ru-486 was simpler to use than an ordinary contraceptive pill in that it needed to be taken only once when there was a delay in the normal menstrual cycle.

This made it particularly well adapted for use in a developing country like China, he said.

"Several hundred clinical tests of the Ru-486 will be carried out at Chinese family planning centers and hospitals" to test the product, he told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE at the end of a two week visit here.

Mr Baulieu said an agreement in principle could be signed with the State Family Planning Commission in a few months, before an international symposium on birth control due to begin here on 5 November.

Mr Baulieu met with senior officials of the State Family Planning Commission and the Health Ministry during his visit.

He said that they repeatedly stressed their concern that China's population should not pass the 1.2 billion mark by the end of the century.

He said Chinese officials were "extremely interested" in the method of birth control offered by the Ru-486 pill as the method was "simpler to use and avoids the trauma of abortion."

The Office of the World Health Organisation here estimates, on the basis of statistics from a 1982 census, that China has about 170 million married women of reproductive age.

Chinese leaders in the late 1970's instituted a drastic policy of birth control, prohibiting couples from having more than one child, to try to limit population growth which in 1982 reached 1.08 billion people, or about a quarter of the world population.

Chinese authorities recently admitted that this single-child policy could not be applied in certain minority or rural areas indicating that rural families facing difficulties would be authorized to have two children and non-Han minorities to have three.

This relaxation of the single-child policy in the countryside, where 800 million of China's inhabitants live, could make it even more difficult for China successfully to limit its population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century, observers said.

Well before the relaxation of the policy was announced, Chinese demographers estimated that China had little chance of meeting the goal of 1.2 billion people as this would require an annual demographic growth rate of less than nine percent per 1,000 for the next 15 years. The current growth rate is 10.81 per 1,000.

According to Mr Baulieu, the number of abortions in China is generally estimated at about eight million annually, although no statistics are available.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG ON DAI NIACI ARCHITECTURE, PHILOSOPHY

HK160423 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 26, 1 Jul 85 pp 14, 15

[Article by Guo Yuanfa [6753 6678 4099], Chen Yugui [7115 3768 6311] and Xian Xing [6580 1630]: "Dai Nianci, a Celebrated Architect and Vice Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection"]

[Text] It was late at night. The earth was shrouded with a thin layer of mist, and asleep in the soft moonlight. But light was still burning in a small room on the second floor in the building of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection located in the western suburbs of Beijing. A thin old man was sitting on a bench by the bed. He was busy working on a design, with a ruler in his left hand, and a pencil in his right, and his back leaning forward.

That was Dai Nianci, China's celebrated architect, chairman of the Council of the China Society for Architecture, and vice minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection. He was busy completing the design for an experimental resident with less floorspace.

Working Hard for an Apartment for Every Household

The housing problem is an important social problem that involves thousands of households. Dai Nianci is one of China's architects who have long seen the crux of the housing problem, which first drew his attention in 1961.

A native of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, Dai Nianci graduated from the Department of Architecture, Central University in 1942. He joined the CPC in 1955. He is now over 60, of medium height, with a few streaks of white hair. During the 10 years of turmoil, he was made to "step aside." He made good use of those 10 years, concentrated his mind on studying all kinds of works on the housing issue. He studied Engels' "On the Housing Question" and other foreign and Chinese theses on the same issue, and collected relevant data and statistics. He conducted his research starting from the topic on the land for construction. In 1975, he published the article "An Exploration on Further Economizing on the Use of Land in Building Residential Houses." He discovered that increasing the number of floors in a building was not necessarily the most effective way to economize on the use of land. On the contrary, the rate of economization declines as the number of floors increases. He advocated building more apartments "with

less floorspace, but of better quality." Every household should occupy a floorspace of 26 to 27 square meters, and no more." He held that China is a country with a population of 1 billion. China's existing financial resources and its level of construction and building materials cannot afford the construction of apartments in tall buildings, and the cost of building should not be too high. It is necessary to start from this basic fact in thinking over problems and handling affairs, and any deviation from it will inevitably delay the fulfillment of the ideal of an apartment for every household. And he has made use of every opportunity to actively advocate his idea, in all kinds of meetings, big or small, as well as in the press.

His idea aroused the attention of the departments concerned of the party and state. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has twice personally written instruction on relevant materials, that departments concerned should pay attention to this suggestion, and hoped that measures would be taken to carry it out.

Comrade Dai Nianci has devoted more than 40 years to design and research in architecture; in particular, he has rich experiences, and is specialized in design. He took part in designing the Beijing Exhibition Hall, and was in charge of the designing of such famous buildings in the capital as the West Wing of the Beijing Hotel, the Central Party School, and the Chinese Museum of Fine Arts. He was also in charge of designing the Bandaranaike Memorial Mansion for World Conferences in Sri Lanka, which has won a worldwide reputation. However, he has spent more of his efforts on design and research on residential housing in recent years. He often worries about the housing problem of the people. On many occasions, he said, it took almost a century for various capitalist countries to fundamentally solve their housing problem. China was originally weak in its economic foundation. Moreover, the sabotage of the "gang of four" made the housing conditions of the urban citizens sink to the lowest level. The housing conditions in 1976 were even worse than the early 1950's. Now the nation has developed its economy, and the Central Committee has attached great importance to solving the housing problem of the masses. The construction of residential housing for the citizens has been going on rapidly at a rate of 100 million square meters of floorspace annually. However, because we have started too late, it will take a long time and involve a large amount of work to basically solve the housing problem of the urban citizens.

Now, Dai Nianci has already completed his plan for designing houses "covering less floorspace, of better quality, with some consideration into the future," which he advocates. He called such buildings for civilian use of his own design "experimental residential housing with less floorspace." This design attempts to solve problems in four respects: 1) Economizing on the area of the structure; around 120 apartments will be built in the area which 100 apartments are generally built; 2) Economizing on construction land; 25 percent more apartments will be built on the same plot of land and in the same number of floors; 3) In a two-room apartment with a floorspace of around 46 square meters, a slight alteration in the 21st century such as the removal of a wall, without involving a change in the load-bearing structure, will meet people's needs when their living standards are at a comparatively well-off level. Then they can be converted into 3 or 4-room apartments, each covering a floorspace of either 69 or 92 square meters, with comparatively complete sanitary equipment; 4) Break up the monotonous "match box" monotonous and appropriately give expression to national characteristics, which is favorable to linking old and new architecture in the transformation of old cities.

The China Housing Construction Development Company is building such experimental residential buildings covering some 10,000 square meters on Cuiwei Road, in one of Beijing's residential areas based on Comrade Dan Nianci's design. The Beijing Municipal Architecture Designing Institute is also ready to build some of these buildings and to join in the efforts to find a solution to the people's housing problem.

Of course, many designs for resident buildings are emerging at present in the spirit of letting a hundred flowers bloom, and the design of the "experimental resident buildings" cannot be perfect and without flaws. However, Comrade Dai Nianci's concern for the housing problem of the masses and his spirit of exploring in theory and practice are worthy of our admiration.

A senior architect of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection said: Generally speaking, great architects have the idea of "building their monuments," namely, they love to design grand hotels, magnificent guest houses, and great public buildings, but do not care for the design of civilian residential buildings. Comrade Dai Nianci has started from the benefits of the masses, and has gone in for the exploration and study of this work for years. This has not been easy for a great architect like him.

#### But He Himself Willingly Stayed in a Humble Room

As a celebrated architect, Dai Nianci had for a comparatively long time lived in an apartment with a floorspace of only 34 square meters. His family of five, spanning three generations, lived in three small rooms. Both his children, a son and a daughter had already come of age. He and his wife stayed in a room covering only 11 square meters; the double bed and his desk took up half of the room. Piles of books had to stand on the floor against the wall or under the bed. It would be very difficult for two persons to move simultaneously in the room; they could not walk shoulder-to-shoulder, but only one after the other. Because of the small size of the room, he had to limit the furniture in the room to a minimum. There is only a desk, a bookcase, and two wicker chairs in his room. A "sofa craze" swept over Beijing in 1979, and some people tried to persuade him to buy a set. He smiled and said: "We have no space for them even if we can afford them!" He thought: "As an individual, I wish I could live in better conditions; however, the state has difficulties, too! I am a party member and an architect, who should think more for the people. We should have a broader vision when we think, and take into consideration the one billion people!"

Often, he teaches his family members: "People who live in the same society should not think first of what they should ask for society, but what contributions they should make to it. As communists, we should give more to society and take less from it. We should have the spirit of self-sacrifice." And he often tells the comrades around him: "The most basic point is to take the one billion people into consideration. The key lies exactly here. Otherwise, you will fail to find a solution to your ideological problems. Communists of the older generation were in exactly such an ideological state in those years. They would willingly sacrifice their lives for the good of the people and of the nation. Today, we should continue to advocate such spirit."

Dai Xianci has read the biography of Fan Zhongyan of the Ming Dynasty, and was deeply moved by Fan's character. Fan Zhongyan was a good soldier as well as a great scholar. He did many good things for the people during his lifetime. A famous quotation from Fan Zhongyan is "Worry before the whole world begins to worry, enjoy only after the whole world has enjoyed pleasure," is often quoted by Dai Xianci. Dai often says, the good things and virtue accomplished by feudal literati and officialdom should be all the more accomplished by us communists.

Dai Nianci is precisely doing so. His wife Yuan Zhangwen is deputy secretary-general of the China Society for Nursing, who is often engaged in writing something in the evening. The desk in the small room was not big enough to hold the drawing board, and Dai Nianci had to put it on the bed, to sit himself on a small stool, and to do his drawing with his body almost hovering over the bed. He would often work outside the city. On his way to do an errand on the train, he would often get his notebook ready, [words indistinct] carried with him. He would do sketches on all kinds of designs which struck him. Often he would take a calculator in one hand, and a fountain pen in the other, and would never stop sketching in the swaying compartment. When he became vice minister in May 1982, the drawing board and set squares were put in the office. Once he has done his ministerial work, he will stand by the drawing board, working out the plots.

Sun Zengfan, neighbor to Dai Nianci was Grade 3 engineer of the China Building Development Center. He is over 70, a thin old man, now retired at home. He will say when he talks about Dai Nianci with others: Now some people have already been allotted living quarters. However, they are not satisfied with what they have, and always want more space. How many houses has Comrade Dai Nianci designed and built for the people? Thousands. But he keeps drawing his design in that environment at night for years, and never complains. He has never asked anything from the party and organization, because he has made contributions to the state. Such ideological quality is noble, and such spirit is precious.

In implementing policies for the intellectuals, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection showed concern for Comrade Dai Nianci in many respects, and had on several occasions allotted him new living quarters. However, for various reasons, the problem remained unsolved until July 1984, when the State Council took into consideration the work of the old comrade and made special arrangements for him; and the family eventually moved into a new house.

Night fell. The moon cast a sheen of light on the earth. Dai Nianci's new home located in the western suburbs of Beijing was in tranquillity. On one of the walls of the sitting-room hangs a scroll on which the celebrated calligrapher Wu Zuoren has written two lines quoted from Du Fu, the great poet of the Tang Dynasty, which reads: "Would that there be thousands of spacious mansions, to house all the poor scholars of the world to their happiness." The handsome style of the calligraphy seemed to be all the more vigorous. It most appropriately gives expression to Dai's profession, ideology, and sentiments. Whenever he feels tired from working at night, Dai Nianci will stand in front of the wall, gazing at the scroll in silence. He will often stand in front of the windows, looking at the forests of new buildings, lost in thought in the light from thousands of households.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG VISITS JIEFANG RIBAO OFFICE

OW170833 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] While Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, was in Shanghai on official business, he was invited to visit the JIEFANG RIBAO office yesterday afternoon. He received a warm welcome from Wang Wei, adviser; Chen Nianyun, editor in chief; Feng Shineng, deputy editor in chief; and other comrades on the paper.

Comrade Huang Huang briefed them on the situation in Anhui's economic development and in opening the province to the outside world. He said warmly: "I served in the CPC Central Committee East China Bureau in the 1950's. I liked to read JIEFANG RIBAO, which had a tremendous influence in east China. Now the paper's task is to do propaganda and reporting work in the Shanghai Economic Zone. Development and construction are in full swing in Anhui. I hope that through JIEFANG RIBAO Anhui will be further introduced to people in Shanghai, other parts of the country, and the world."

Comrade Chen Nianyun briefed Comrade Huang Huang JIEFANG RIBAO's plan to increase reporting on the Shanghai Economic Zone and thanked the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government for their support to the paper.

Accompanying Comrade Huang Huang on the visit were Hong Qingyuan, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; and Xu Weiming, general manager of the Huainan Industrial Corporation in Anhui Province.

CSO: 4005/1171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL COMMISSION APPROVES YUNNAN OFFICIAL DISMISSAL

OW150948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 15 Jul 85

[*"Yunnan Official Expelled From Party for Buying Obscene videotapes"--XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--A middle-ranking official in Yunnan Province has been expelled from the Communist Party of China for buying pornographic videotapes, according to a decision by the provincial party committee published today.

The party committee also discussed recommending to the local people's government that he be removed from all administrative posts.

In a circular approving the Yunnan decision, the party central discipline inspection commission called on all party members to strengthen their sense of party discipline, foster the grand ideal of communism and communist ethics and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Xiang Dongsheng was deputy director of the agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries department of the province and manager of the provincial land reclamation corporation. In April of this year, while inspecting state farms in the Dehong Dai and Jingbo autonomous prefecture, he sent local people abroad to buy pornographic videotapes on six occasions. He watched such videotapes every night between 13 and 25 April, and used public money to buy four videotapes for himself.

A commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY states that some communists have failed to stand the test of the new situation resulting from the policy of opening to the rest of the world and invigorating the domestic economy, especially since the fourth quarter of last year when even some veteran cadres became involved in certain unhealthy practices.

The open policy is intended to release the forces of production and bring the superiority of socialism into fuller play. "Every party member must be clear that we are building socialism and our ultimate goal is communism," the paper says.

It is utterly wrong to interpret the present economic reform as one of "money seeking" by any means and bringing in the dross of Western culture.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CPPCC VISITING-INSPECTION GROUP ARRIVES IN JILIN

SK170457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] A 64-member visiting and inspection group of the National CPPCC Committee headed by Tan Gaosheng, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC committee, and with Gao Ge and Sun Yiqing as deputy heads, arrived in Changchun this morning.

Welcoming the group at the railway station were Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Jinshan, vice governor; Zhang Fengqi, Guan Mengjue, Geng Yuelun, and Luo Yuejia, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Fan Yueben), deputy secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee; (Sun Yuxiao), chairman of the Changchun City CPPCC Committee; (Zhang Zhenlin), vice mayor of Changchun City; (Li Youfan), vice chairman of the Changchun City CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of relevant provincial departments.

On the afternoon of 16 July, the group listened to a report on the province's basic situation, industrial reform, and forestry development delivered by Vice Governor Wang Jinshan, and a report on CPPCC work the past year delivered by Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, at the Changchun Nanhu Guest House. The report meeting was presided over by Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

During its stay in our province the group will visit and inspect Changchun and Jilin Cities and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

Visiting the group at the place where it is staying in the evening were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Dezhuan, governor of the provincial government; and Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

CSO: 4005/1171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG INSCRIBES STATUE HONORING MUSICIAN

OWI71858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1746 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Kunming, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Commemorative meetings were held today in Kunming and Yuxi cities, Yunnan Province, on the anniversary of the death on 17 July 1935 of Nie Er, a people's musician and composer of China's national anthem.

In his birthplace, Kunming, people sang the national anthem before his tomb, which had been recently rebuilt and just unveiled by Governor Pu Chaozhu and other officials.

The tomb contains Nie Er's ashes. The composer died in Kugenuma, Japan, at the age of 24.

A granite statue of Nie Er was also unveiled today in Cuihu Park. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote the inscription, "People's Musician Nie Er" for it.

In Yuxi, his original family home, more than 10,000 people unveiled a bronze statue of the composer in a park named after him.

The province also started a music week to sing his songs yesterday.

Nie Er, a pioneer of Chinese proletarian revolutionary music, composed more than 30 songs to encourage Chinese people to fight for national liberation.

A delegation from Kugenuma took part in the tomb unveiling this morning.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARE FOR ELDERLY IN RURAL AREAS IMPROVES

OWI81059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China has set up 21,580 homes for the aged, mainly in rural areas, to care for 281,500 people, the Civil Affairs Ministry announced today.

In the countryside, the number of homes for the aged has grown rapidly since 1978, increasing from 7,145 to 20,871 last year, and the number of occupants is now 241,430. They are provided with food, clothing and pocket money.

In addition, there are 3 million elderly or childless peasants being looked after by collectives in rural areas.

They have five guarantees--food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

There are 1,338 townships and 9,425 villages which have instituted pension systems similar to those operating in urban areas. The number of people receiving such pensions in rural areas is now 662,000.

The state runs 709 social welfare institutes, which employ 14,600 workers to serve old or infirm people. Activities organized there include shadow boxing, country walks and other recuperative activities in addition to cultural entertainments.

In the countryside, elderly people usually live with and are taken care of by their children. Only the childless or infirm, who have no relatives to turn to, are taken care of by these collective organizations.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT WILL GUARANTEE PROSPERITY, STABILITY IN HONG KONG

HK190219 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The decision to extend the economic reforms to the cities by the Third Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's 12th Central Committee has been warmly greeted in Hong Kong, said Chen Kekun, of Hong Kong's ECONOMIC HERALD, in an article published in POPULAR TRIBUNE magazine.

Hong Kong newspapers and publications have carried many articles introducing, analyzing, predicting and commenting on China's urban economic reform. This reflects a deep concern among Hong Kong compatriots for China's economic development and national prosperity, Chen said.

Except for a few articles, which identified the open policies with capitalism, the majority felt these were the most effective measures for promoting economic construction within a socialist system.

Most Hong Kong compatriots believe that Hong Kong will benefit from the success of China's economic reform because economic relations will develop between Hong Kong and other parts of China.

Stability and prosperity in Hong Kong is impossible without the support of the mainland, which provides the area with large quantities of food, fresh water, raw materials, semi-processed goods, and transport work.

All this brings much business and employment to Hong Kong, and satisfies people's living needs too, he said. Now that economic reforms are progressing in depth, there will be more industrial and agricultural products of better quality produced in China, and this will improve trade between the two.

In return, Chen added, the all-round economic reforms on the mainland will require Hong Kong to play a bigger role in the modernization drive by providing more trading opportunities.

For instance, the expansion of investment in industrial and agricultural production, the development of financial and service trades, and the improvement of people's living standards on the mainland will all increase the need to import production means and a wide variety of consumer goods from Hong Kong, Chen said.

Hong Kong can contribute to China's open policies with investment, techniques, equipment, and management skills and by promoting overseas trade. The past few years have shown that as international financial centre, free port, and shipping centre, information and tourist centre, Hong Kong has contributed a lot towards opening up the mainland.

The mainland continued to be Hong Kong's main source of imports in 1984 and Hong Kong became the second largest exporter to the mainland. Of all the overseas investment on the mainland, 70 percent is from Hong Kong and in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, it reached 90 percent.

In general, the success of China's economic reforms and its modernization achievements are the basic guarantees of future stability and prosperity for Hong Kong, Chen said.

Since the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong between the Chinese and British governments started in 1982, there have been all kinds of discussions, doubts and worries. However, out of respect for history and consideration for the interests of all Hong Kong people, China put forward the policy of "One state, two systems," and the joint declaration was finally signed. It won praise in Hong Kong and throughout the world.

Some people in Hong Kong still feel doubtful about how the joint declaration will be implemented and about China's policies. However, Chen said, the great changes which have taken place in China's political and economic fields since 1978 are obvious to all. Each step of progress made on the mainland will undoubtedly raise her prestige in Hong Kong and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POST-PH D COORDINATING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

OW191947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--A National Coordinating Committee for Post-Doctoral Research Centers was set up here Wednesday, according to the GUANGMING DAILY.

Teng Teng, vice-minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, is chairman of the committee, and T. D. Lee, professor of physics at Columbia University in the United States, has been invited as advisor.

The committee is composed of leading members from the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Education Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Aviation Industry Ministry and the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission.

The committee has been formed to supervise the establishment of research centers, enrollment of post-doctoral researchers and distribution of science foundation funds.

China decided to get up post-doctoral research centers and a science foundation for post-doctoral research earlier this month.

According to an earlier news report, the first batch of 250 outstanding young scientists with either Chinese or foreign doctorates would be enrolled in 1985 and 1986 as researchers at universities and research institutes before they were offered permanent jobs.

China has enrolled nearly 1,000 post-graduates for doctorates since 1981. Since 1978, over 3,000 Chinese post-graduates have gone to study abroad, some returning with doctorates.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH JOURNALS URGED TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE MATURE

OW202228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[By reporter Chen Rongsan]

[Text] Fuzhou, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The fifth annual national meeting on youth journals, which took place in Fuzhou 13-15 July, maintained that youth journals' principal task is to help young people become new, educated people with lofty ideals, and a high sense of morality and discipline during the four modernizations and reforms.

The agenda of the meeting was: studying and discussing how to do a still better job in helping young people become educated people with lofty ideals and a high sense of morality and discipline under the new situation; and discussing measures for correcting the problems regarding the substance of youth journals.

The delegates at the meeting maintained that in recent years certain youth journals have improperly catered to the unhealthy taste of a small number of young people, and have repeatedly published lengthy articles on how to enjoy life and dress well, and on marriage, love, sex. They said: Today the masses, including young people, are most interested in building a stronger and prosperous country with an affluent people. Large numbers of advanced young people have come to the fore in the torrent of accomplishing the four modernizations. They should be emulated and eulogized, so that young people will be encouraged by them to work hard to achieve the four modernizations. If we ignore propagating socialist spiritual civilization, our younger generation will be easily corrupted by capitalist ideas.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Yuanchao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, said: The four modernizations cannot be accomplished without a new generation of educated young people with lofty ideals, and a high sense of morality and discipline. National youth journals are shouldering a socialist responsibility, and they must place social interests ahead of everything else.

CSO: 4005/1176

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL LIBRARY WORKSHOP CONVENED IN BEIJING

OW182002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Since the last national workshop held in 1959, public libraries at county level and above increased from 96 to 2,217 in 1984, and their collections from 28 million copies to 249 million copies.

Bian Chenguang, director of the Culture Ministry's publications administration bureau, told this to a national library workshop which opened today. He predicted that by the end of this year, more than 80 percent of the country's counties will have libraries.

China's libraries are divided into three major systems. Apart from the public libraries, which belong to the Culture Ministry system, libraries belonging to the higher education system increased from 212 in 1956 to more than 900 in 1984, and their collections from 37 million copies to 250 million copies. In addition, the science and technology system now has some 4,000 libraries.

Another senior official of the ministry said the total collections of the country's libraries reaches about 2 billion copies, nearly two copies for each person.

Bai said libraries have played an important role in the country's modernization program in recent years by improving management, prolonging opening hours and strengthening consultation and information service.

However, he admitted that problems, some serious, still exist:

Some libraries are not clear about their tasks and their work is not suited to the country's current reforms;

Overall planning for library collections is lacking;

Some libraries are poor in management; and

Many librarians are not professionally qualified.

Bian said the current workshop will aim at studying the above problems and working out solutions.

Heads of libraries and cultural departments all over the country, altogether 210, will discuss the report, "Opinions on strengthening and improving library work (draft)," which will be submitted to the central government. They will also exchange experiences and ideas.

During the six-day workshop, an exhibition of the achievements of China's libraries will be held.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE URGES LONG-TERM EDUCATION PROGRAM

OW201154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--China's local authorities are urged to map out a program for the development of education up to the year 2000, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported.

The paper said that the State Education Commission, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel issued a joint circular 12 July requiring all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to have the work completed within two 1986 [as published].

The circular was approved by the State Council.

Vice-Premier Wan Li said earlier this year that the present disproportion in the training of specialists and skilled workers has a seriously adverse effect on the improvement of workers' skills and product quality.

Vocational and technical education was described as the bottleneck in China's educational system.

The program should be based on the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on restructuring the educational system, China's strategic objects and steps for economic and social development by the end of the century and in the first half of the next century.

The circular stipulated that the program should include estimates of economic and social development, industrial structure, personnel structure in different industries, and national income and distribution.

The circular also said that after the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions complete their programs in 1986 the national program will be worked out in the first half of 1987.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO SEND 3,000 CADRES TO TRAIN TEACHERS IN 22 PROVINCES, REGIONS

HK250523 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Shinan]

[Text] More than 3,000 cadres are leaving Beijing to train teachers in the countryside as part of the party and central government's effort to improve education at grass-roots level.

The cadres, all volunteers from work units under the direction of the party's Central Committee and central government, will help train primary and middle school teachers in 22 provinces and autonomous regions.

The shortage of well-qualified teachers was identified as a major problem at the national conference on education held in May.

The party's Central Committee issued the "Decision on the Reform of the Education System" after the conference, which promised to send teachers, senior students and cadres from government organizations to work temporarily in local schools and colleges.

In mid-June applications were invited, and more than 3,250 cadres responded, well over the 3,000 needed.

Most of the volunteers are young and middle-aged intellectuals. Among them, 95 per cent have university or college degrees, and 81 per cent are party or Youth League members.

Twenty-two "Lecturer Contingents" have been formed. Only Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Jiangsu, Liaoning and Zhejiang provinces and the Tibetan Autonomous Region will not receive any volunteers.

The major task of the lecturers is to train local teachers; only a small number will actually substitute the "trainees" in their teaching, and some others will investigate local levels of education.

Before setting off in August, the members of the contingents are to study the state of education in China and the party's policies on education.

On the opening day of the lecturers' study course, He Dongchang, deputy-minister of the State Education Commission, said that the project shows how much importance the Central Committee attaches to education. It will inspire the whole party and society in general to pay attention to education. "The meaning of which is more than the training itself," he said.

The 22 provinces and autonomous regions are preparing to receive the lecturers and have sent representatives to Beijing to discuss details with the central organizations.

Representatives from Anhui Province told their Beijing counterparts that the lecturers contingents will be a great help to the province, which urgently needs qualified teachers. Forty-three per cent of teachers in the province's senior middle-schools, 73 per cent in the junior middle-schools and 46 per cent in the primary schools have not acquired the educational qualifications required for their jobs.

CSO: 4000/318

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COLLEGES GIVEN MORE PLACEMENT POWER--Beijing, July 14 (Xinhua)--Ministries and local authorities which run colleges and the colleges themselves are given greater power over job assignment of college graduates this year, as the state council tries to narrow the scope of central planning. There are 277,000 college graduates this school year. Only less than 30,000 graduates will be covered by the central plan this year, according to a report circulated by the state council, while the number of graduates to be assigned jobs by ministries and localities will be expanded. In all cases, greater contacts between the colleges and employer units are allowed. As an experiment, the 3,000 graduates of Beijing-based Qinghua University and the Jiaotong University in Shanghai are open to choice by employer units. The report says that the new methods aim at making job assignment more rational. But it also stresses that local authorities and ministries should have their own plans to assign students at their disposal to promote personnel movability, college graduates, beginning from this year, will be able to move to another place of work after working for five consecutive years at their first jobs, the report said. In the past, the usual practice was that a college graduate was permanently kept at his place of work once he was assigned to it.  
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 14 Jul 85 OW]

CONFERENCE URGES LEGAL TRAINING--Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--A nationwide conference which has just closed here has urged training in general legal knowledge for primary school children. The conference indicated that this would help the children distinguish clearly between right and wrong, and avoid violating the law and social discipline. It would also help impart a general sense of proper behavior among society. The 6-day conference, which ended Monday, was attended by 120 representatives from educational and judicial departments of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. According to the conference, simple courses on the legal system should include general knowledge of the laws concerned with daily life. A 5-year publicity campaign to teach people the general concepts and principles of law is now underway throughout China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 24 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/318

EAST REGION

**SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN ADDRESSES AWARD MEETING**

OW200611 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The city government convened an award meeting for achievements in agricultural science and technology at the Shanghai Exhibition Center on the morning of 15 July. Some 50 scientific discoveries and technological inventions received awards.

Attending were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Deputy Secretary Jiang Zemin; Mayor Wang Daohan; Deputy Secretaries Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo; Vice Mayors Liu Zhenyuan and Ye Gongqi; Yang Shifa, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, and others.

Rui Xingwen spoke at the meeting. He particularly pointed out that the orientation of agricultural development in Shanghai's outskirts is, primarily, to guarantee the needs of the city residents' daily life. Priority should be given to production of vegetables, hogs, poultry, eggs, and aquatic products, to lay a solid foundation for Shanghai's supply of nonstaple foodstuffs. At the same time, they should pay adequate attention to grain production. Nonstaple foodstuffs and grains are the two footholds. Once they stand firm on the two footholds, they can develop and explore other areas.

In recent years, the number of research results in agricultural science and technology awarded in Shanghai has exceeded 500, including the 50 awarded this year. Most of the 50 research results are in the area of nonstaple foodstuffs' production for urban consumption.

CSO: 4005/1205

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR WAN DAOHAN STEPS DOWN 24 JUL

OW241656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 24 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Maodi)--Wang Daohan, the 70-year-old mayor of Shanghai, resigned here today, saying the country's modernization drive needed younger officials.

Deputies to the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, which opened today, accepted his resignation. A new mayor will be chosen at the session to lead the city of 12 million people.

Over the past five years under Wang's leadership, Shanghai's smooth economic development has provided the state with a steady flow of finance, while the city has made much progress in implementing the policy of opening to the rest of the world and restructuring its economy.

Shanghai's economic development strategy, drawn up by Wang and other municipal leaders, has been approved by the State Council. Several hundred economic experts have been hired to advise, and the program must now be implemented.

The city plans to import and adopt advanced technology to streamline traditional industries, develop new ones and expand service trades.

Authorities want to improve infrastructure and create a good environment for investors, and to strive to turn Shanghai into a modern socialist city with a rational industrial structure and advanced cultural, scientific and technological standards by the end of the century.

During the last few months of the tenure of office, Wang devoted most of his time to publicizing the strategy.

However, the strains on communications, housing and the environment are still tremendous even though city authorities have made great efforts. Further efforts will be needed for many years to come.

"Now that I have resigned, I'll have plenty of time to carry out research," said Wang. He will conduct research into China's socialist economy and its management, and the world economy.

He plans to begin by collecting information about economic problems in the Pacific region.

The Department of Economics at Fudan University has offered him a professorship.

Wang studied at the Jiaotong University in the 1930's.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

XINHUA PROFILES NEW SHANGHAI VICE MAYOR

OW281414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--With a woman doctor elected its vice-mayor today, Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China, has a female vice-mayor for the first time since 1949.

"I never thought of becoming a vice-mayor. But people's trust gives me confidence and strength," said Xie Lijuan after she was elected at the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress which closed here this afternoon.

Xie, who graduated from the Shanghai No. 2 Medical College in 1961, has established a name with her dedication to the profession, a tough disposition and administrative expertise, according to her colleagues in the Central Hospital of the Luwan District where she worked for more than 20 years. Two and a half years ago, she was promoted to deputy head of the hospital which has more than 500 beds.

One year later, Xie Lijuan was elected deputy head of the Luwan District with a population of 500,000.

During her days in the district government, she solved many problems relating to education, such as refresh study and housing for primary and middle school teachers, funds for education, school laboratory equipment and books.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

NEW SHANGHAI MAYOR PROMISES TO WORK HARD

OW281720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--Shanghai new Mayor Jiang Zemin told reporters here today that he would like first to spend some time in making investigation and study.

He said he would work hard to carry out the directives of the central authorities concerning Shanghai and implement the municipal plan for economic development, which had been ratified by the State Council.

Jiang, 58, was elected mayor of Shanghai at the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress this afternoon, after Wang Daohan resigned because of advanced age.

According to the development plan, Shanghai, China's largest city with 12 million people, will become a modernized socialist city which is open to other parts of China and the rest of the world and has an advanced level of science and technology and a rational production mix.

Jiang said he would study hard because he lacked experience in running such a big city.

He graduated from Shanghai's Jiaotong University in the 1940's and is a senior engineer. He once served in the First Ministry of Machine-Building before being appointed first vice-minister and minister of electronics industry. He was transferred to Shanghai and served as deputy secretary of the municipal party committee a little over one month ago.

During the past one month, he, together with party Secretary Rui Xingwen, has made extensive investigations by hearing reports and making inspection tours of factories, schools, research institutes and residential quarters.

In order to improve the city's public utilities, Jiang and Rui spent 12 half-days in surveying streets and lanes. He also joined street sweepers in removing a huge pile of garbage on a hot summer day.

Jiang speaks English and Russian and can read books in Romanian, French and Japanese. He likes music and literature.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

**SHANDONG MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL**

**SK180430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85**

[Excerpts] At 1500 on 17 July, a memorial service was held at the auditorium of the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee to express condolences on the death of Professor Fang Zongxi, a member of the CPC; vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; a deputy to the Sixth NPC; vice chairman of the board of directors of China Society of Oceans, Lakes, and Islands; secretary general of the China Oceanography Society; former deputy dean of the provincial oceanography college; and a national noted marine biologist.

Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the memorial service at which (Wen Shengchang), dean of the provincial oceanography college, delivered a memorial speech.

Attending the service were Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Peng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province; Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhou Xingfu and Guo Yicheng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Shi Ping, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; (Zhang Kun), mayor of Qingdao City; (Li Dingzheng), chairman of the Qingdao City People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Wang Jinwu), chairman of the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee.

Presenting wreaths at the service were the NPC Standing Committee, the National CPPCC Committee, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Shandong Provincial Advisory Commission, the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Qingdao City CPC Committee, the Qingdao City People's Government, the Qingdao City People's Congress Standing Committee, the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee, and the Shandong Oceanography College.

Also presenting wreaths to the service were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Zhuang Xiquan, honorary chairman of the China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Hu Yuzhi, chairman of the China Democratic League; Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC

Committee and governor of Shandong Province; Su Yiran, chairman of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee; Liu Peng, secretary of the Qingdao City CPC Committee; responsible comrades of Qingdao City, including (Zhang Kun), mayor of Qingdao City; and the domestic and foreign friends of Professor Fang Zongxi and his students and relatives.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN ATTENDS MEETING ON OLD CADRES

OW211324 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Lin Guoyuan]

[Excerpts] The meeting on work regarding old cadres in Fujian ended on 22 June. The meeting called on old cadres to support the new cadres in boldly carrying out their work and urged the new cadres to take good care of the old cadres. The meeting pointed out: Various localities must keep pace with the new situation, take good care of the retired cadres politically and in livelihood, and serve the party's general goal and task in going work regarding old cadres in the course of carrying out reforms.

Attending the meeting's closing ceremony were Xiang Nan, Cheng Xu, Gao Hu, Wang Yishi, Li Mintang, and Zhi Shichang.

Comrade Xiang Nan delivered a speech at the meeting. In his speech, he stressed the following two points:

1. Old cadres are our party's valuable treasure. We must take good care of them. Everyone will get old, and those who are old must step down from their post. From now on, there will be more people retiring, and our work with regard to old cadres will become more arduous. We incumbent cadres must take good care of those old cadres.
2. It is hoped that the old cadres will enthusiastically support the new cadres in boldly carrying out their work. However, they should refrain from interfering with new cadres' jobs. We must concern ourselves with the growth of the new rising force and help new cadres carry out their work well.

Cheng Xu and Gao Hu also delivered speeches at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: To establish the system of helping old cadres retire and retreat to the second line and properly solve the problem of the new cadres succeeding the old represents a profound change in the cadre system and a major policy decision of strategic significance that will determine if our party will flourish and our country remain stable and orderly over a long period and if our nation will be able to successfully achieve its magnificent goal of socialist modernization. Following the continuous development and

improvement of the cadre system and the economic system, our work with regard to old cadres will become even more arduous than ever before. This year more than 4,100 old cadres will retire. As of the end of 1987, the number of retired cadres will reach 20,000. Many new problems will crop up in handling old cadres. We must study and solve these problems. Doing a good job in dealing with old cadres is of great significance. Various localities must further raise their awareness and strengthen their leadership over the work in handling old cadres.

The meeting also called on various localities to organize all the forces in society to do a good job in dealing with old cadres, open up new avenues, encourage retired cadres to continue to serve the four modernizations program, strengthen their ideological and political work over the retired cadres, further improve organs that serve the old cadres, and strengthen those departments in handling old cadres' affairs.

CSO: 4005/1205

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI SYMPOSIUM ON IDEOPOLITICAL WORK ENDS

OW121141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Ma Congfei), the municipal symposium on ideological and political work among staff and workers, which ended yesterday afternoon, emphatically pointed out that leaders at all levels should regard doing a good job in grasping education on ideals and discipline and bringing up a contingent of staff and workers with ideals, ethics, culture, and discipline as the major contents of work. The symposium, which lasted 3 days, was convened by the municipal party committee's propaganda department and the municipal society for research on ideological and political work among staff and workers. The more than 300 delegates from various departments attending the symposium provided the symposium with a total of 70 pieces of materials, including reports on their experiences in doing a good job in ideological and political work, investigation reports, and theses of an exploratory nature.

The symposium pointed out: In carrying education on ideals and discipline, it is necessary to place the stress on party members and cadres, and to conduct the education separately at different levels. It is necessary to carry out education on party spirit among party members and cadres to enable them to have a firm communist faith, to organize strict discipline, and to become models for the masses. Among the broad masses of people, it is necessary to continue in-depth education on patriotism and socialism and to motivate them to conscientiously study politics, culture, and technology; to positively take part in various kinds of healthy and beneficial cultural and athletic activities; and to diligently do a good job in their respective work.

(Gong Jinhan), deputy director of the municipal party committee's propaganda department, presided over the symposium; (Wu Jian), vice president of the municipal society for research on ideological and political work among staff and workers, delivered the opening speech; and (Pan Weimin), deputy director of the propaganda department, made a summing-up speech.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK162257 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 2

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 23 May, Guo Yicheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee at the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Guo Yicheng said: Since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, our provincial patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed under the leadership of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and through the concerted efforts of all committee members and personnel. The building of the CPPCC organizations at all levels has been strengthened continuously and the work of the CPPCC committees, the various democratic parties, and the Federation of Industry and Commerce has been further invigorated. We have done much and scored remarkable achievements in promoting the four modernizations construction and the cause of reunifying the motherland. Guo Yicheng reviewed several major tasks carried out since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee:

1. We have extensively and deeply carried out study and propaganda work to cater to the needs of the situation and tasks. In mid-November last year, we held the eighth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPPCC Committee to conscientiously study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure, and the Sino-British Joint Declaration, relayed and studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech given during his inspection tour in Shandong, enabled the committee members to further deepen their understanding of the major theories and practical significance of the decision, and clearly defined the direction, the nature, and the tasks of reform, as well as the basic principles and policies.
2. We have further straightened out the guiding ideology in professional work, displayed the superiority of the talented persons and intellectuals of the CPPCC Committees, and scored new successes in serving the four modernizations construction. After the convocation of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee held four Standing Committee meetings and ten meetings of CPPCC chairmen to conscientiously discuss the issues of reforming the economic structure with a focus on the reform of the urban economy and developing the commodity economy, as well

as some major policies, and to offer valuable suggestions on invigorating the economy of Shandong, and making the people in Shandong prosperous.

3. We have grasped the implementation of policies, and basically solved the problems related to the implementation of policies among the national CPPCC Committee members staying in Shandong and the provincial CPPCC Committee members. Last year, in the course of cooperating with the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee in implementing the various united front work policies, we, in particular, grasped the implementation of policies among the provincial CPPCC Committee members and the national CPPCC Committee members staying in the province. Among the CPPCC Committee members at four levels across the province, 1,004 persons asked for resolution of their problems in line with policies. Among them, 5 persons were members of the national CPPCC Committee--some of their problems had been solved, while others were basically dealt with--and 78 persons were provincial CPPCC Committee members--about 95 percent of their problems had been solved. About 90 percent of the problems of the CPPCC Committee members of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government had been solved, and about 86 percent of the problems of the CPPCC Committee members of counties (cities and districts) had been solved.

4. We have carried out more propaganda work, strengthened ties, and made positive contributions to realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. In order to cope with the needs of development, this committee held meetings on several occasions to study the important speeches of the central leading comrades on the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and organized Taiwan compatriots and their family members, KMT personnel who defected, and returned Overseas Chinese to visit and view the achievements of the motherland's four modernizations construction. Through visits, their patriotic enthusiasm had been boosted and the propaganda work became more realistic.

5. We have adhered to the patriotic direction, and actively collected and studied cultural and historical data. In the past year, the cultural and historical data research committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee took patriotism as its guiding ideology, adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts, vigorously carried out its work, and strengthened its cultural and historical data collection and compilation work.

6. We have strengthened the building of organs, improved our workstyle and established closed ties with the city and county CPPCC Committees.

Guo Yicheng said: At present, China's reform of the economic structure focusing on the reform of the urban economy is being steadily carried out. The reform of the economic structure is the focus of all spheres of work in China, as well as the central work of the CPPCC Committees. We should carry out our activities around such a focal point, and make all spheres of work successful.

1. We should conscientiously organize the CPPCC Committee members to study, and further strengthen propaganda and education in the united front and the work of the CPPCC Committees. With the deepening of reform and opening to the outside world, all committee members should conscientious study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, current events and politics, scientific and technological knowledge, and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure, and should suggest ways and means to implement reform.
2. We should fully display the favorable conditions of the CPPCC, and vigorously contribute to reform and the work of opening to the outside world. At present, the reform of the economic structure, focusing on the reform of the urban economy, is being steadily and prudently carried out. The work of the CPPCC Committees should serve and be subjected to the economic structural reform and the work of opening to the outside world. We should actively help the various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce carry out all kinds of consulting activities and pool their rich intellectual resources, and enable them to play a greater role in serving the four modernizations construction and the reform of the economic structure.
3. We should grasp the problems of the CPPCC Committee members in line with policies from start to finish, and strive to fulfill this task this year. Judging from the province's handling of problems of the CPPCC Committee members in line with policies, our progress in this field is imbalanced despite our great achievements. Some localities still have many problems left over, or remaining, and their tasks in this field are fairly heavy. Therefore, we should exert strenuous efforts to solve their problems.
4. We should vigorously publicize the idea of "one country, two systems," and vigorously contribute to the reunification of the motherland. We should actively publicize the party's and the government's principles and policies concerning Taiwan, and the construction achievements as well as the changes in the livelihood of the people residing in the hometowns of those who live in Taiwan.
5. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the motions work conference of the National CPPCC Committee, and do a good job in handling motions, as well as handling letters and visits from the people.
6. We should strengthen the work of collecting and studying cultural and historical data and conscientiously attend to publication work. The work of collecting and compiling cultural and historical data occupies an important place in the work of the CPPCC Committees. Therefore, we should continue to do a good job in this regard.
7. We should establish closer ties with the committee members, strengthen guidance over the work of the city and county CPPCC Committees, fully display their wisdom and talents, and encourage them to offer plans for the economic structural reform and to exert efforts for the four modernizations construction and the reunification of the motherland.

8. We should strengthen the building of the provincial CPPCC organs, further readjust and replenish the leading bodies of the functional organs, continue to attend to structural reform, strengthen training for middle-aged and young cadres, and unceasingly enhance the political awareness and professional ability of cadres and workers.

Guo Yicheng said, in conclusion: At present, we are faced with a new situation and new tasks. We should hold aloft the banner of patriotism under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, earnestly implement the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, unite with all forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors, and make greater contributions to fulfilling the three major tasks centering on economic construction, as well as reform and the work of opening to the outside world.

CSO: 4005/1209

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK180426 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Li Huimin, chief procurator of the Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May--place not stated]

[Text] Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial Peoples Procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at all levels across the province have conscientiously implemented the new constitution; resolutely implemented the law and policies; closely focused on the four socialist modernizations and the reform of the economic structure to continue carrying out the struggle against serious criminal offenders and serious economic activities; comprehensively conducted procuratorial work; and actively made contributions to safeguarding socialist democracy and legality, to realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and to ensuring a smooth progress of economic construction and economic restructuring.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: In the course of conducting the struggle against criminal activities, procuratorial organs at all levels continued to resolutely implement the principle of "seriously and rapidly catching the whole lot in a dragnet" in accordance with the law; and aimed their attack at murderers, rapists, robbers, bomb planters, serious thieves, serious hooligans, and serious criminal offenders who abducted and sold the population. In conducting the struggle, procuratorial organs cooperated with public security organs and courts, conditioned one another, and persistently handled affairs in accordance with the law so that the pace of handling cases was accelerated and the quality of handling cases was upgraded. While strictly dealing blows to these criminals, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province conscientiously implemented the principle of tackling problems comprehensively; persistently and simultaneously attended to "attack, transformation, precaution, and education"; and prevented and reduced criminal activities.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: While strictly dealing blows to criminal offenders, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province continuously

attached primary importance to dealing blows to economic criminal activities, further strengthened the work of checking economic criminal activities, and focused on striking blows at those who took advantage of reforms to engage in corruption and accept bribes, to engage in smuggling, speculation, and swindle; to steal and evade taxes; to steal state and collective property; and to damage the legal rights of specialized households integrated economic operations. Serious economic criminal activities exist at present and a tendency toward remarkably rampant economic criminal activities has emerged in many localities. In particular, some state personnel take advantage of conducting reforms to engage in illegal criminal activities. Some take advantage of their functions to fraudulently purchase state materials in short supply and resell them at a profit and to set up various types of companies to illegally buy up materials in great demand in order to reap staggering profits. Some engage in corruption and stealing, and ask for and accept bribes. The amount of money that they illegally gained will astonish us. Thus, we will never slacken our guard against the struggle against serious economic criminal activities. We should consciously enhance our leadership to thoroughly, sustainedly, and solidly conduct the struggle. In particular, we must seriously and strictly deal blows to serious economic criminals who damage the reform of the economic structure, never be soft on them in order to safeguard and promote a smooth progress of the economic restructuring and the economic construction.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Enhancing the construction of the ranks of cadres and policemen is an organizational guarantee for achieving procuratorial work. We must continue to organize the broad masses of cadres and policemen to deeply study and implement the decision set forth at the 3d plenum of the 12 CPC Central Committee, persist in the four basic principles, and consciously serve the general tasks and goals of the four socialist modernizations. In accordance with the rules in the constitution and the law, procuratorial organs should carry into full play their functions of supervising legal work. We should persistently and unswervingly implement the principle of seriously and rapidly punishing criminals in accordance with the law, closely cooperate with relevant departments, and never be slack in ceaselessly attending to the struggle against criminal offenders. We should consciously strengthen the work of checking economic criminal activities; strictly handle affairs in line with the law; deal blows to criminal offenders steadily, correctly, and firmly; strive to further improve public security; and ensure smooth progress in economic restructuring and economic construction.

CSO: 4005/1209

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK171420 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Report delivered by Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May: "Carry Out the Functions of Judicial Organs to Safeguard Smooth Progress of the Economic Restructuring"]

[Text] Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May.

President Liang Deshan said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, people's courts at all levels across the province have strictly implemented the state Constitution and law, fully played the functions of judicial organs, taken a general guiding ideology of safeguarding and promoting the economic restructuring and the modernized economic construction, and enthusiastically conducted their work. 1) They persisted in the principle of severe and rapid punishment in accordance with the law and strictly punished serious criminal offenders. In the past year, with a focus on strictly punishing serious criminal offenders who jeopardized public security and serious economic criminals, people's courts at all levels across the province timely accomplished their tasks of trying various kinds of criminal cases. 2) They strengthened the work of trying civil affairs and correctly, legally, and timely handled civil disputes. 3) In order to adapt to the needs of the modernized economic construction, they vigorously conducted the work of handling economic cases. Last year, the first provincial meeting on the work of trying economic cases was held. The meeting summed up the experiences in trying economic cases gained in the past few years, defined the tasks for trying economic cases and the scale of concluding these cases, proceeded from the province's conditions to set forth priorities in enthusiastically concluding and handling cases, further strengthened the forces involved in trying cases, widely disseminated the economic legal system, conscientiously summed up experiences, and effectively promoted the development of the work of trying economic cases. 4) They strengthened the supervision over the trial work and did a good job in handling the appeals work and the work of answering letters and receiving visits from the people. 5) They made efforts to increase efficiency in handling cases and enthusiastically engaged in the overall improvement of public security. 6) They strengthened the construction of the

ranks of cadres and policemen and upgraded their political and professional quality. People's courts at all levels further strengthened ideological and political work and educated cadres and policemen to firmly foster communist ideals and beliefs; to persist in the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly; to handle affairs in accordance with party spirit, principles, and policies, and the law; to resolutely resist the corrosive influence of various harmful trends; to resist corruption and contamination, and to consciously safeguard the fine image of trial organs and people's judges. During the past year, the broad masses of cadres and policemen of the courts conscientiously and cautiously did their duty, quietly immersed themselves in hard work, and fulfilled arduous tasks. A large group of models have emerged who seek truth from facts, strictly enforce the law, are impartial and incorruptible, and serve the people wholeheartedly.

President Liang Deshan said: Under the new situation in which we carry out the reform of the economic structure and the modernizations program, the work of people's courts is geared to many new conditions and new problems. The tasks of people's courts are even more heavy and arduous. We must make efforts to carry forward our achievements and to correct mistakes, better implement the Constitution and the law, handle affairs strictly in line with the law, strictly enforce the law and investigate all illegal activities, and ensure conscientious adherence to and strict implementation of the laws that have been formulated. We should continue to rapidly and strictly punish serious criminal offenders who jeopardize public security according to the law, and resolutely deal blows to economic criminal activities. We should vigorously strengthen the work of trying economic and civil criminal cases and the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the people. We should strengthen the self-construction of the ranks of cadres and policemen, ceaselessly study new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences, strive to create a new situation in the work of the people's courts, and make greater contributions to the realization of the party's general tasks and general goals.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

LEGAL EDUCATION FOR COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS EMPHASIZED

Hangzhou XUEXI YU SIKAO [STUDY AND REFLECT] in Chinese No 2, 20 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Ni Jihua [0242 7162 5478]: "Communist Party Members Must Obey the Law"]

[Text] Referring to socialist legal construction in his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "The problem today is this: a considerable number of party members, including some responsible cadres, as well as many citizens, fail to fully understand the importance of legal construction. There still occur many cases in which the law is not followed or enforced strictly. The statutes in our books have not been fully observed and carried out." In other words, on no account will this socialist nation of ours allow anyone to be above the law, still less permit party members including responsible cadres to do as they please and commit all kinds of outrages. However, even today there are some members and cadres who have a very weak sense of legality and who often abuse their authority, flout party discipline and the law of the land and blatantly infringe upon citizens' civil rights and wilfully deprive them of their democratic rights. According to the Justice Department of Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, it handled 60 cases in which a citizen's rights were violated from 1980 through last June. Of these 60 cases, half involved rural and commune cadres. If we include cases perpetrated by cadres from enterprises, institutions and other organizations, the proportion will go up to two-thirds, most of which involve party members. Of the 160 people implicated in the 100 or so similar cases handled by a relevant department in Shaoxing, 108, or two-thirds, were rural grassroots cadres and state workers. Their illegal behavior in violation of civil rights generally takes the following forms: 1. torture with the aim of extorting a confession, illegal interrogation, inflicting corporal punishment on a person to force him to make a statement, implicating innocent people in a case; 2. illegal custody, depriving a citizen of his personal freedom without authorization; 3. conducting illegal body searches, illegal search of a person's domicile, treating a citizen as a criminal suspect without the permission of a judicial organ or going through the required procedures; 4. illegal entry into a citizen's domicile and disrupting his normal daily life; and 5. infringing upon one's freedom of correspondence, opening a person's mail without authorization and intercepting a citizen's parcels, etc. As to why cadres commit these crimes, reasons vary from case to case. In upholding law and order in the course of duty, some cadres discover certain petty

criminals such as pickpockets and resort to illegal, crude and violent methods. They willfully bind the criminals up, beat them hanging down and take them into illegal custody. In the 6 months from September 1983 through March 1984, for instance, one deputy village head in Tonglu County, who also doubled as public security, civil administration and judicial assistant, abused his public authority, willfully had people bound and beaten up, and imprisoned and inflicted corporal punishment on eight minor offenders and innocent citizens, all in the name of doing his job. At times he threw a citizen into jail for a dozen days or so merely on the strength of one person's word. In dealing with thefts and other cases involving property losses, he was so desperate to solve a case that he did not bother to carry out investigations, being content to hear just one side of the story. Biased, arbitrary and subjective, he falsely accused the innocent and tortured them in his kangaroo court until they pleaded guilty. Then there was this rural party committee secretary in Jinhua who had a woman interrogated, beaten and kicked on account of one person's allegation that she was a prostitute. She was made to undress and stand in the snow outdoors. When she was locked indoors, she was given neither clothes nor a blanket. Humiliated and abused, the woman was seriously injured and pleaded guilty. In dealing with civil disputes involving themselves or their friends and relatives, other comrades use the power and influence of their office to get their way. The son of a district CPC committee member in Tiantai County was electrocuted when he failed to observe operating procedures while working at the power supply department. Unhappy with the procedures of the department, which were perfectly in order, the committee member hauled the department head onto a tractor, ignoring others' attempts to stop him, and kidnapped the victim to his village where he was surrounded and beaten up by his relatives, resulting in serious injury. There are yet other unprincipled cadres who use their office for private gain, hitting out at personal enemies and settling personal scores in the guise of carrying out their duties. The party secretary and security section chief of a company in Wenzhou investigated comrades who had opposed and exposed them as economic criminals. He had them locked up, restricted their personal freedom and forced them to make statements. As a result, one of their victims was driven to commit suicide. Motivated solely by self-interest, some comrades are only concerned with profiting at public expense. They are envious of the rich and if they cannot get a piece of the action, they become unreasonable and resort to coercion and bullying. A village party branch secretary in Chengxing County was just such a cadre. He insisted on putting a relative on the payroll of a fireproof porcelain factory contracted by Li Yaoming [2621 5069 2494], a specialized householder, and often scrounged money out of the factory. When his unreasonable demands were turned down by Li Yaoming, he went around spreading word about Li Yaoming's so-called financial problems and instigated fellow villagers including Wu Buchang [2976 6752 7022] to have Li Yaoming detained unjustifiably and kept in solitary confinement for investigation.

The various forms of illegal behavior above show that although the offenders make up only a minority, they have a deleterious influence on the prestige of the party, damage cadre-mass relations, seriously militate against improving the party climate and social atmosphere, and undermine socialist legal construction and the development of spiritual civilization. As a result, we must comprehensively educate the rank and file and cadres in the legal system

so that they become more legal-minded and set a more effective example in understanding and obeying the law and correcting the miscellaneous violations of party discipline and the law within the contingent of party members and cadres. This task, which brooks no delay, is also an extremely important part of party rectification. We absolutely cannot ignore this aspect of our party rectification education.

12581

CSO: 4005/1107

EAST REGION

**EX-PRESIDENT OF SHANDONG UNIVERSITY ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION**

HK170255 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The development of education deserves as much attention as agriculture, energy, transport and science and technology, says Wu Fuheng, former president of Shandong University.

In an article in a new monthly magazine POPULAR TRIBUNE, Wu says that the key to socialist modernization lies in science and technology, and education is the most crucial infrastructure of all. Therefore, he would like to see careful research done on the spectrum of specialized personnel needed in all fields before national economic plans are drawn up.

Currently, education funds generally fall short of needs, he points out. Present education methods and especially job-assignment also need to be reformed.

Wu divides education into three kinds--general, professional and social, and suggests immediate reform in each of them. Teacher training is the foundation of general education, which includes pre-school, primary and middle school education, and the natural and social sciences at higher levels.

In schools, and especially at universities, outdated textbooks and obsolete force-feeding teaching methods should be replaced with modern ones, he says. University education should concentrate on developing the independent ability to discover and to solve problems in real life and on fostering the pioneering, exploratory spirit.

Technical and professional education should also be developed in the fields of industry, agriculture, medicine, finance and law. The emphasis should be on practical abilities, in order to provide the qualified technical and management personnel needed to build the economy. Training middle-level technicians and management staff can also help absorb high school graduates who cannot go to university.

Social education includes all kinds of part-time study in night schools, through television courses, correspondence colleges and inservice training. It plays an important role in improving the political, cultural and professional levels of everyone, whether cadres or ordinary people.

Many problems in the past have been due to over-centralization. Schools are in the business of teaching and research, and should be given more power to administer their own personnel, management and finances.

A university president should be an expert not just in an academic field but also in education management, and should concentrate on the management side of his job, Wu says. He needs the authority to appoint departmental and office heads and to draw up plans.

While the president is in charge of teaching and administration work, the university party committee should concentrate on carrying out party policies, especially those policies on intellectuals, Wu adds.

A university should be the centre of education and scientific research. It should also provide services to society, such as technical and scientific consultation and personnel training, he says.

Apart from social recognition, most intellectuals value political trust more than anything else. They should therefore, be treated as part of the working class and enjoy full freedom to express their views and opinions in academic fields within the spirit of the constitution and the law.

CSO: 4000/315

EAST REGION

**9-YEAR EDUCATION COMPULSORY FOR SHANGHAI STUDENTS**

OW281228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--Shanghai is to enforce nine-year compulsory education at primary and junior middle schools, according to new regulations adopted at the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress which closed here today.

The compulsory education covers children from the ages of six to 15, who will be admitted to schools free of tuition.

The city will gradually popularize senior middle school education, which covers general senior middle schools, secondary vocational schools, technical schools and professional schools, with a schooling from two to four years.

The education program is also applicable to deaf-mutes, blind and mentally retarded children.

Parents or guardians refusing to perform the obligations will be fined.

The regulations also ban employment by businesses or other work units of children who have not completed the compulsory education program.

Education surtax will be levied on urban and rural enterprises to ensure that the educational spending will increase step by step.

There are now in Shanghai more than 3,000 primary schools and nearly 900 middle schools (300 are complete middle schools offering both junior and middle school courses), with a total enrollment of 1.4 million and a teaching staff of 160,000. In addition, there are 21 schools or classes for deaf-mutes, blind and mentally retarded children.

The city will enter a peak period of primary and middle school enrollment, which is expected to exceed two million in the next ten years.

The spending on general education in Shanghai has increased at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent since 1978, Vice-Mayor Liu Zhenyuan said. It was budgeted at 350 million yuan for 1985, 28 percent more than in 1984.

Junior middle school education is basically universal in urban areas and about 90 percent of people eligible for senior middle school education have been enrolled. But junior middle school education has not yet been popularized on rural outskirts.

The vice-mayor said that the municipal government has decided to make junior middle school education compulsory on rural outskirts in the next two or three years and senior middle school education compulsory by the year 1990 in urban areas.

The municipal government has also decided to further enhance the social status of teachers in primary and middle schools, improve their working and living conditions, add new school buildings and facilities and increase educational funds through a variety of channels.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN ADDRESSES JIANGXI PARTY SCHOOL

OW090444 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Party School held a solemn graduation ceremony this morning to bid farewell to students of the school's general and theoretical training classes, the first since the beginning of its regular education. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; and (Lu Xiuzhen), member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended the ceremony.

Secretary Han Shaofen gave an important speech. She said: I ardently hope that you, the graduates, will strive to become backbone elements in promoting reform and revitalizing Jiangxi, models in rectifying party style and observing party discipline, public servants serving the people wholeheartedly, and examples for other in both word and study.

Comrade Wan Shaofen also asked school authorities to uphold correct education policies to train competent, high-caliber party and government functionaries. She said: It is necessary to constantly explore and improve teaching methods and to try to develop the students' ability in observing, analyzing, and resolving problems and in taking charge of their work. It is necessary to constantly raise faculty members' political awareness and professional standards and improve the quality of teaching. It is necessary to work hard to create a new situation in Jiangxi's party school work.

CSO: 4005/1178

EAST REGION

MORE CHURCHES OPEN FOR SHANGHAI CATHOLICS

OW181813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Hong Kong, July 18 (XINHUA)--Twenty Catholic churches were opened in the Shanghai diocese in recent years, announced Bishop Jin Luxian, head of a 8-member Catholic delegation from Shanghai, at a press conference here today.

The visiting assistant bishop of the Shanghai diocese said that congregations in Shanghai were satisfied with their religious life.

"In the first five months of this year, more than 30,000 worshipers received holy communions in the church in Sheshan and over 20,000 confessions were heard," he said.

The first edition of more than 300,000 copies of prayer books will soon come off the press, he added.

Answering questions on "family meetings," Bishop Jin said, "As more churches are opened, the great majority of the believers in the diocese enjoy worshiping in churches, except those who live far away from the churches."

The Shanghai Catholic delegation has visited Catholic hospitals, schools and service centers here during the past two days.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY RECRUITMENT IN JIANGSU--Party organizations at various levels in the province have done serious work in recruiting new party members. In the first 5 months of this year, the province recruited 28,545 new party members, out of which intellectuals constituted 43.4 percent. The number of new party members with technical skills increased 2.6 times over the same period last year.  
[Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85 OW]

BUDDHIST ACADEMY STUDENTS GRADUATE--After 2 years of study, the first class of the Shanghai Buddhist Academy have completed the mandatory courses in Buddhism, general knowledge, and political science. Some of the students also took English or Japanese as elective courses. The 22 graduates of the first class will be assigned in the city's three major temples--Yufo, Longhua, and Jingan--as administrators, once they become monks or nuns. The Shanghai Buddhist Academy will recruit another 30 students in August from among single young men and women with middle school diplomas or equivalent educational levels. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85]

SHOCK WORKERS COMMENDED--A provincial meeting to commend shock workers in the new Long March ended in Nanjing this morning. Leading Comrades Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Zhou Ze, Chen Dexian, Zhang Jiwu, and Cheng Bingwen attended the meeting, which named and commended 100 shock teams and 1,000 shock workers in the new Long March in Jiangsu. Amidst warm applause, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned, presented certificates, badges, and banners to the shock teams and workers. Comrade Shen Daren spoke at the meeting. (Huang Kequan), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a work report. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

MOVIE STUDIO INSPECTED--Leaders of the municipal party committee and the municipal government Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, and Liu Zhenyuan inspected the Shanghai movie studio this afternoon. The leading comrades watched the shooting of a movie's beginning scenes [title indistinct] and the recording of the final part of movie "Underground University" in the studio. (Wu Yigong), general manager, and (Zhang Junxiang), adviser to the Shanghai municipal movie company, briefed the leading comrades on movie industry development in Shanghai. Comrade Rui Xingwen said: It is necessary

to achieve a breakthrough in the movie industry that founded in Shanghai in the 1930's. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

SPECIAL CONCERT--To greet the establishment of the foundation for developing symphonic music in Shanghai and the successful closing of the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra's first musical season this year, the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra held a special concert 20 July. Leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government Jiang Zemin and Wang Daohan attended the concert and extended congratulations. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jul 85]

FUJIAN NEW PARTY MEMBERS--Between 1979 and 1984, Fujian recruited 100,809 new party members, including 20,048 intellectuals. In 1984, the province recruited nearly 20,000 new party members, including 7,922 intellectuals. During the first quarter of 1985, the province has recruited 7,870 new party members, including 3,729 intellectuals. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 85 OW]

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 16th meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session on 28 June. (Zhu Yang), chairman of the Anhui Provincial Economic Commission, and (Lin Ming), director of the Anhui Provincial Department of Commerce, delivered a report on the development of the foodstuffs industry and on the reform of the commercial system respectively. The session was presided over by Su Hua, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. In his report, (Zhu Yang) noted that total output value of Anhui's foodstuffs industry reached 4.65 million yuan in 1984. In his report, (Lin Ming) said that, in carrying out reform of the commercial system, it is necessary to further simplify administration and delegate powers to lower units, to enliven small enterprises, to improve the contract responsibility system in running large- and medium-sized enterprises, and to allow market regulation to play its role. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE--The fourth session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee is scheduled to be held on 23 July, according to a decision of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee at its 13th meeting on 17 July. The agenda of the session will mainly consist of holding a by-election to elect new vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting yesterday was chaired by Li Guohao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting adopted a draft resolution on the request for resignation of five vice chairmen and standing committee members of the municipal CPPCC committee because of advanced age. Through consultations, the meeting yesterday decided to elect Mao Jingquan and 13 others as members of the municipal CPPCC committee. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

JAPANESE GOOD-WILL DELEGATION WELCOMED--Shanghai Municipal Mayor Wang Daohan met Japan's Yokohama good-will delegation with (Miyahara Koichiro), vice mayor of Yokohama, as the delegation leader and (Harada Seibi), general supervisor of technology in Yokohama and bureau chief of Yokohama Environmental Protection Bureau, as the deputy leader at the municipal VIP room yesterday afternoon. Vice Mayor Li Zhaoji hosted a banquet in the evening at the Overseas Chinese Restaurant to warmly welcome the Yokohama good-will delegation. The delegation arrived in Shanghai yesterday at the invitation of the People's Government of Shanghai Municipality. During the delegation's stay in Shanghai, the leaders of the two cities will sign 1986 friendly exchange agreement between the two cities. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 17 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1178

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THINK TANK KEY TO WUHAN'S REFORM

HK280919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Reporter Wang Chu [3769 2806]: "Courage and Insight Come From the Intellectual 'Army Group'--How Did Wuhan Find a Point for Breaking Through in Urban Reform?"]

[Text] Wuhan has taken a heartening step forward in the comprehensive reform of its economic structure. Some of its policy decisions in its important spheres were called courageous and wise decisions by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Those who came to visit this city often asked: "Where did the city leading group's courage and insight come from?" The answer is: It came from the intellectual "Army group."

I

At the time when Wu Guanzheng [0702 1351 2973] first took office as mayor of Wuhan, some people were shocked at his appointment. Then some of them went to higher authorities for help and expressed their worries... "How can he be appointed the mayor?" This question implied that they thought that he was not qualified for the job. As soon as the new mayor took office, people started to evaluate him. The positive side of people's doubt shows that the masses of people hope for the appointment of a mayor that they have "confidence in."

Unexpectedly, Wu Guanzheng himself admitted that he himself was incompetent.

Time and again, Mayor Wu said in public: "My personal wisdom and talents fall far short of those demanded by the tasks facing the mayor of a city as large as Wuhan." He has the courage to face reality and speak the truth. For according to scientific calculation, there are 100,000 variables in designing a jet plane and 1 million variables in designing an intercontinental rocket, but the number of variables concerning the problems related to a city is 100 million!

However, leading cadres such as Wang Qun [3769 5028], first secretary of the city CPC committee, and Li Zhi [7812 2535], the previous mayor who was soon to hand over the job to Wu Guanzheng, had confidence in Wu.

In March 1983, Mayor Wu, who had just assumed his office, did not apply strict or vigorous measures, but toured various institutes of higher education to visit talented people. Fifty days after he took up his post, a high level "think tank"--the city government advisory committee--was formally established. Among the 32 members of the committee, 29 have titles at or above the level of associate professor and senior engineer. Under the committee, there are eight professional advisory groups including the industry, communications, agriculture, science and education, and finance and trade advisory groups. The 86 members of these groups have various expertise covering nearly all major branches of learning in both social and natural sciences.

When the "think tank" began its operation, there was much criticism against its establishment in the organs directly under the city authorities:

"A decorative organization was set up as soon as he came to office."

"Do the job yourself, if you are competent for it. It is no use to try to scare people by having specialists and professors as your advisors."

True, in the opinion of some people in our country, an official shows his "inaptitude" when he "seeks advise from other people." Furthermore, the cadres at basic level have come to know well the "three much used tricks" of some leaders: Exaggerating difficulties and asking for much help from the upper level; practicing commandism in dealing with the lower levels; and playing the third trick of pursuing formalism and making a good show when the above two tricks do not work. "Is it not excessive decoration to have so many scholars behind his excellency the mayor?" This showed that our cadres and masses of people bitterly hate the practice of formalism. Wu Guanzheng knows well that the situation in a modern city is very complicated and changes quickly in thousands of ways. It is impossible for a mayor to be a universal genius, but it is necessary for him to make prompt and correct decisions on any problem; therefore, it is indeed necessary for him to fully exploit the professional expertise and wisdom of scientists and specialists in order to reduce the disparity between the demands of his official functions as a leader and the limitation of his personal ability. Specialists and scholars are employed to study the trend and orientation and they should never be regarded as decoration.

Utilizing the learning and wisdom of our specialists in the decisionmaking process can help our leaders break away from traditional habits in making decisions. The employment of an intellectual advisory group in making scientific policy decisions is an important part of the reform at present.

## II

The city leading group also should have courage in making policy decisions in light of the suggestions from the "brain trust."

What should be the point of breaking through in the comprehensive reform in Wuhan's economic structure? Once this question was put forth, various different brilliant suggestions were put forward. Indeed, as a senior advisory department for the city government, the advisory committee is out of the ordinary in giving suggestions and tentative ideas. None of the over 260 advisory organizations in the 7 sectors including the higher education institutes, scientific research units, learned societies, and democratic parties in Wuhan, want to be outdone. The city government held eight advisory discussion conferences in which more than 240 suggestions were put forward.

"Wuhan is located in the middle of the Chang Jiang valley and the middle of a trunk railway--the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, and thus it is an important commodity distribution center in our country. Only by grasping the work of invigorating the 'two wings'--circulation and communications--can we enable Wuhan's economy to take off." As soon as this view of the faction that upholds grasping circulation and communications was put forth, it became a target of public criticism. In spite of his advanced age of 69, Li Chonghuai [2621 1504 3232], a professor at Wuhan University, wrote one article after another to strongly argue on just grounds for the feasibility of the suggestion of taking off through invigorating circulation and communications.

"Can our economy take off if we fail to strengthen our industry, the principal sector of our economy, and rely only on invigorating the two wings? Furthermore, how can Wuhan play its role as a central city in attracting and influencing the areas around it if the city does not have its own attractive and marketable key products," contended the faction that upholds giving priority to the development of industry, which refused to yield even an inch and which has had many supporters.

"We should regard science and technology as the basis for the development of our city. This is also the case with Japan, the United States, and other countries. The level of the development of science and technology is a key factor that restricts the economic development of various areas. Whosoever understands the times is a great man."

"Wuhan has neither petroleum nor minerals. As an old saying goes 'the grain produced in Hunan and Hubei feeds the whole country.' What should people of a land of fish and rice rely on if they do not rely on fish and rice?"

"A hundred factions" each upheld in its own view. In light of the city's financial and material resources now that the city's plan is separately listed in the state plan, the city CPC committee and government decided to accept the scheme of regarding the invigoration of circulation and communications as a point for breaking through in its reform. When the news about this decision came out, it aroused strong reaction. This was something unexpected for Wang Qun and Wu Guanzheng. Circulation and communications are of great significance for the commodity economy. An overcentralized commodity economy should undergo a transition into an open planned commodity

economy. The invigoration of circulation and communications is a bridge for this transition. The atmosphere of academic freedom has widened the leaders' field of vision. In order to further widen their field of vision, the city CPC committee and government invited the "think tanks" of all the large cities in the country to Wuhan. Over 40 scholars and specialists including well-known economists Qian Junrui, Yu Guangyuan, Huan Xiang, Jiang Yiwei and Tong Dalin came from far away to help in the work of planning. More than a dozen specialists from friendly cities in Japan and the FRG also came to Wuhan to take part in the advisory work.

The city solicited the opinions of all people and chose to follow the best.

It is upheld that Wuhan should produce first-rate products and provide first-rate service and that in order to turn Wuhan into an open and multi-functional central city, the point for breaking through in the reform should be the opening of Wuhan's door and the invigoration of its communications and circulation. Once the principle was formulated, it should be firmly implemented. In June, Mayor Wu Guanzheng held a news conference 50 announce this principle.

As soon as a little breakthrough was made in the fields of circulation and communications, and as soon as the city opened its door, Wuhan immediately displayed its geographic and market advantages and its great attraction for other areas. As a result, trade firms have mushroomed; trade centers have been established quickly; "tertiary industry" has developed as the times require; an "information rush" and a "science and technology rush" have emerged; and 100,000 peasants have entered the city to undertake construction projects. Moreover, the city has established the country's first aviation company run by the people and the port on the Chang Jiang, which was previously monopolized by the state, has now become a site for competition between various economic sectors.

### III

"Does the city CPC committee really attach such great importance to our specialists' role? It regards us as a thermos without handles, holds us in their arms when using us and puts us away under the bed when it no longer needs us."

"No previous mayor was so crafty as the current one. Of course, what he said worked, since he employed specialists to support him."

When one is carrying out reform, he will meet criticism from other people at every step of progress. Wu Guanzheng did not evade this question. He said that we had just begun to employ a "think tank." People's criticism has precisely shown that it takes time to substitute the method of seeking scientific advice from specialists for the decisionmaking methods that we have been accustomed to. We still lack a legal guarantee for regarding the scientific advisory service of the "think tank" as an important link in the city government's decisionmaking process. Moreover, sometimes criticism

emerges because we do not know what's what. It is normal that people have doubts about this. However, we are sincere in respecting specialists.

"All those who have come are our guests and we should satisfactorily serve them." This is what Wang Qun, first secretary of the city CPC committee, often says. The city leading group's practice has gradually made it clear that leadership means providing service. The implementation of the best scheme that the specialists and scholars have put forward for reinvigorating Wuhan's economy is the best service that the leading group can provide. Last June, Liu Daoyu, president of Wuhan University, casually gave a suggestion on turning some ordinary middle schools into vocational schools. When Mayor Wu learned of this he sent people to tell Liu Daoyu that very night that one of the vice mayors had begun to arrange an investigation in accordance with Liu's suggestion. The city government has decided to turn a first batch of 38 ordinary middle schools into vocational schools and to increase the percentage of vocational middle schools to 37 percent by 1985. The city government has also stipulated that the departments concerned should conscientiously study the suggestions from the specialists. If they find the suggestions rational and feasible, they should accept them as soon as possible and immediately implement them. If it is necessary to create conditions for the implementation, they should create the conditions. If it is impossible for the time being to carry out the suggestions, they should give explanation in the manner of seeking truth from facts.

The key to respecting specialists is to respect knowledge. In order to break the "separation between areas and departments" in the field of communications, the city economic committee suggested that a communications committee be set up to coordinate the various departments in the sectors of railways, highways, water transport, aviation, posts and telecommunications. When the plan for the establishment of the committee was put forward, it was found that the relevant enterprises under the jurisdiction of the central ministries and the province could not be transferred down to the city and the reform could not be carried out simultaneously. As a result, if the coordination committee was set up, it had only the city communications bureau under it and obviously, this would add one more tier to the structure. The city economic committee therefore withdrew the plan. The relevant leaders of the city CPC committee and government also thought that "it is easy to establish but difficult to dismiss an organization." Through reasoning, the "think tank" held that the establishment of a coordination organization was a must for invigorating Wuhan's communications. From a long-term point of view, the establishment of a coordination organization can promote the synchronous development of the reform in all departments at different levels and in different areas. The city leadership withdrew the original decision and soon established a communications committee. The leaders of the city respect the specialists and the specialists respect the leaders and quite a few of them became friends.

The las and multi-tiered advisory network in Wuhan, which consists of the specialists and scholars in the city and in other areas at home and abroad,

is called by people an intellectual "army group" for the city government. More than 20,000 people take part in the advisory work. This knowledge-intensive contingent has enabled the reform in the whole city to be supported by scientific reasoning. As a result the commanders have courage and insight and the reform in Wuhan's economic structure cannot be regarded as a reform that began early, and have made new macroeconomic and microeconomic breakthroughs in the important spheres.

CSO: 4005/1168

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

## HUNAN DEPUTY SECRETARY ON ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

HK281024 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon, at the conclusion of a provincial forum for outstanding party members, Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech.

He pointed out: During the new historical period, a communist must give full play to the exemplary vanguard role. Most of the province's 2.1 million party members have played a better exemplary vanguard role in the course of reforms and building the four modernizations. For the sake of making the country strong and powerful, as well as the people's happiness, they have kept forging ahead, made innovations, and worked hard in the struggle. Therefore, they have done many heroic deeds and many outstanding party members have emerged. However, there are some party members who do not attach importance to ideals and forget the party's purpose. They neither actively take part in reforms, nor uphold principle. They do not observe discipline or have the spirit of devoting themselves to undertakings, and have not played the exemplary vanguard role. The emergence of these problems has seriously hindered the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. These problems have also adversely affected relations between the party and the masses, as well as weakened the party's fighting capacity. The key to solving these problems is that we must grasp well education among party members. We must heighten the party members' political consciousness, and profoundly understand the importance and necessity of playing the exemplary vanguard role.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Fusheng said: Some party members hold that there is no need for them to play the exemplary vanguard role during the new historical period. This is wrong. The nature and constancy of the Communist Party determine that whatever the period we are living in or situation we are under, a communist must play the exemplary vanguard role. The present exemplary vanguard role of a communist is to lead the whole population to unite together, to make a concerted effort in the struggle, to advance bravely toward the lofty goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, and to strive for building socialism with Chinese characteristics so as to strive to make the country strong and powerful, and to promote people's happiness. This is the starting point and the aim for party members playing the exemplary

vanguard role is also a guarantee for achieving the party's general task and general goal, as well as for rectifying the party work style.

On giving play to the communist's exemplary vanguard role during the new historical period, Comrade Liu Fusheng stressed four points.

First, we should establish lofty communist ideals, take the lead in reforms, and make contributions toward achieving socialist modernization. When upholding lofty communist ideals, we must combine it with the revolutionary spirit of being earnest and down-to-earth.

Second, we must always bear in mind the party's purpose, and serve people wholeheartedly.

Third, we must consciously observe party discipline, and play an exemplary role in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Fourth, we must be both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, and take the lead in mastering the skill of modernization. Anyone who looks down on knowledge, is ignorant and does not want to learn new knowledge cannot be a qualified party member, neither will he play the exemplary vanguard role in modernization.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI FORUM OF NON-PARTY, DEMOCRATIC FIGURES ON INVIGORATING ECONOMY

HK020720 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] On the eve of the party's anniversary on 1 July, the regional CPC committee invited responsible persons of the region's democratic parties, as well as non-party figures, to attend a forum at (Xiyuan) Hotel on the morning of 30 June. The purpose of the forum was to discuss the issue of promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy.

At the forum, Chen Huiguang, newly elected secretary of the regional CPC committee; and Wei Chunshu and Jin Baosheng, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee, met with the responsible persons of the democratic parties, as well as non-party democratic figures. In addition, the secretaries told them about the Fifth Regional CPC Congress and informed them about the namelists of persons selected to the leading groups of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC, which will be readjusted and augmented.

Secretary Chen Huiguang said in his speech: We must maintain Guangxi's stability and unity, and to develop its economy. They are also the key to promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy. The most significant point for strengthening unity is to strengthen and consolidate the patriotic and democratic united front, and to frequently cooperate with various democratic parties and non-party democratic figures.

Comrade Chen Huiguang said: Among the region's democratic parties and democratic figures, there is a galaxy of qualified personnel in economic, cultural and educational, medical, scientific and technological circles. They have rather great influence both at home and abroad. They are also an important strength for invigorating Guangxi's economy. It is hoped that all of you will make use of the influence of these circles, give full play to the advantages, and actively act as a go-between in establishing contacts with both overseas and other parts of China.

Furthermore, Secretary Chen Huiguang asked the participants to make suggestions on invigorating Guangxi's economy, as well as the work of the regional CPC committee. Provided that we make concerted efforts, help each other, and become united when building the four modernizations, we shall realize the goal of promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy.

Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, also made a speech at the forum. The forum was attended by such responsible persons of democratic parties and non-party democratic figures as Huang Qihan, Mo Naiqun, Li Yannan, Zhang Jingning, Song Zhongyi, Huang Dufeng, (Mo Wendiao), Gan Haiyi and Ye Pei. Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Mo Naiqun, (Huang Binzong), Gan Haiyi, Lu Yannan and others delivered speeches at the forum. They put forward many good suggestions on invigorating Guangxi's economy. They were also determined, under the leadership of the regional CPC committee, to make contributions to the building of Guangxi's four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORTS, APPROVES RESIGNATIONS

HK040255 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the sixth regional people's congress held its third full session this afternoon to listen to the work reports of the regional people's congress standing committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate. The session adopted a decision on accepting the resignation requests of Huang Rong, Ye Fusun, Wang Zhuguang, Zhang Shengzhen, and (Lu Jinchun). The executive chairmen at the session today were Jin Baosheng, Huang Yun, Zhong Feng, Lin Kewu, Ye Fusun, (Zhang Jingning), (Huang Runwen), (Li Enchao), (Lan Fangnuan), (Liang Zu), and Lin Kewu.

Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the standing committee. (Meng Duo), vice president of the regional higher people's court, and (Su Donglin), deputy regional procurator, respectively reported on the work of the regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate.

The session then adopted its decision on accepting the resignation requests of five comrades. These five comrades are Huang Rong, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Ye Fusun, vice chairman of the committee; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Zhang Shengzhen, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and (Lu Jinchun), president of the Nanning Prefectural People's Procuratorate.

After the decision was adopted, Comrade Lin Kewu said: Comrade Huang Rong is a veteran party member and Red Army man. He has made many contributions during the democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction. In particular, during his period in office as chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, he has done a lot of work to develop the building of the region's socialist democracy and legal system. He has been respected by everyone. Now he is old, and is resigning from his post. The deputies wished him good health and long life.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CULTURAL BUREAU DIRECTOR MEETING CONCLUDES

HK130325 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of directors of prefectural, city, and county cultural bureaus concluded in the Donghu Guesthouse in Wuchang today after 10 days in session. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Guan Guangfu held a forum with the participants and exchanged views with them on certain problems that have cropped up in the reform of the cultural setup. Vice Governor Tian Ying spoke on this reform and on strengthening leadership over cultural work.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national meeting of cultural department and bureau directors, and studied the central documents and the instructions of leading central comrades on cultural work.

The meeting held: To enable the province's culture to flourish, we must currently further straighten out the guiding ideas on cultural work. The premise is to stay in accord with the needs of the four modernizations drive and of the masses and with objective reality. We must break down the notion of small monopoly culture and develop great culture which is run by everyone. We must advocate decision-making powers for enterprises, undertakings, and units.

We must put right the relationship between culture and politics. Literature and art cannot be divorced from politics. In this way there will be a great emancipation in literature and art, the enthusiasm of cultural workers will be stimulated, and the development and prosperity of culture in Hubei will be promoted.

The meeting stressed: Strengthening control of the cultural market is for the purpose of enlivening it, not of stifling it. We must draw a clear distinction in this matter. We must do everything possible to resist corrosion by capitalist and feudalist culture, and do even more to protect the fruits of reform.

CSO: 4005/1167

JPRS-CPS-85-084

20 August 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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20 August 1985

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**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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GENERAL

PRC JOURNAL ON PLA REDUCTION; U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

HK060244 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 25, 24 Jun 85 p 4

[Commentator's article: "China's Troop Reduction by 1 Million and the U.S.-USSR Disarmament Talks"]

[Text] The day, 10 June 1985, should be recorded in history. On that day the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY announced the Chinese Government's important decision to the whole world: The Chinese People's Liberation Army will be reduced by 1 million!

This news has aroused a strong response from the whole world. People think that the Chinese Government's decision shows that "the political situation in China is stable," and the Chinese Government is determined to concentrate its efforts on the country's economic construction; China "has power and self-confidence"; that the decision shows that China not only talks about disarmament, but also carries out disarmament; that "China has adopted an optimistic attitude towards safeguarding world peace, and that China thinks that, although the danger of war still exists, the development of the forces of peace will be able to prevent war..."

The reduction by 1 million of China's army has naturally made people think about the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks which have been going on for quite some time.

The U.S.-USSR disarmament talks have a history of over 30 years. For over 30 years, there has been no substantial progress in the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks because the talks have sometimes gone on and sometimes stopped. Some people call it "a marathon race." But actually it is not. A marathon race has an end--the whole course is 42,195 meters. It seems that the U.S.-USSR arms control talks and disarmament talks have fallen into a dark hole--neither country knows how long the talks will last nor sees any bright future in the talks. On the contrary, they have been continuously carrying out arms expansion while holding the disarmament talks. So their talks will never end.

Why? The reason is simple, namely the three "not's."

First, neither country is willing to give up hegemonism. For many years, the two superpowers have been carrying out a policy of aggression and expansion. They have been interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, invading other countries, and expanding their own spheres of influence. Since hegemonism

cannot enjoy popular support, the superpowers can only depend on their military strength to carry out hegemonism. As a result, the two superpowers have been escalating their arms expansion. If they cannot give up hegemonism, disarmament can only be empty talk!

Second, the two superpowers are not willing to stop the contention for military superiority. In the world today, only the two superpowers can start a world war because they have such military strength. In order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers have been trying to overpower each other, so there has been very keen military contention between the two superpowers for many years. They have also created a theory--the so-called nuclear deterrent strategy. To put it bluntly, it is: "You use war to frighten me and I will use war to frighten you!" Under the cover of this theory, the arms race between the two superpowers has been greatly intensified. Under such circumstances, how can they talk about disarmament!

Third, the two superpowers do not care about the heavy burden on their peoples. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have spent a lot of money on the development of their military strength. Their military expenditures have increased year after year. U.S. military expenditures were \$210.5 billion in 1983, \$237.5 billion in 1984, \$253.8 billion this year, and the newly published U.S. military budget for the year 1986 is \$285.7 billion. The Soviet Union seldom publishes its actual military expenditures. According to the estimates of the relevant departments of foreign countries, Soviet military expenditures between 1981 and 1982 were around \$191-200 billion. How much have Soviet military expenditures been in recent years? It is said that Soviet military expenditures have increased at an annual rate of over 4 percent each year. Both the U.S. people and the people of the Soviet Union have been burdened with huge amounts of military expenditures and the burden will become heavier and heavier in the future.

Owing to the three "not's," the two superpowers will inevitably continue to carry out arms expansion. So how can they reduce their troops! The three "not's" are the fundamental reason why, for so many years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been carrying out arms expansion while holding their disarmament talks.

China is a developing country and China's economy, culture, and military affairs are still backward. But the Chinese Government has made this decision: To reduce the Chinese army by 1 million. Why? First, it is because China resolutely opposes hegemonism and has never sought hegemonism in the world. The guiding principle in China's foreign relations is the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government is willing to develop friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all the countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The sole task of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is to safeguard China's territorial integrity, China's socialist construction, and the safety of the Chinese people. Second, currently, China's most important task is to greatly develop the national economy and carry out the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The first

step--to enable the Chinese people to live a well-to-do life by the year 2000; then after several decades, to try to catch up with or approach the standard of the world's advanced countries. These are the fundamental interests and greatest wishes of the entire Chinese people. So we should concentrate all our financial, material, and human resources on our construction cause. In order to carry out our construction wholeheartedly, we need a peaceful environment. We oppose the arms race of the superpowers and will never take part in the arms race. Third, we have adopted an optimistic attitude toward the future of the world and the future of China. We have not only seen that the danger of war still exists because of the arms expansion and war preparations carried out by the superpowers but have also seen that the forces of peace have been developing even faster. Since the people of the whole world are against war and all the peace-loving people in the world are trying their best to prevent war, war will possibly be prevented. We are fully confident of our own strength. While World War II was still going on, the Chinese Communist Party implemented the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" in the liberated areas. As a result, our anti-Japanese armed forces were greatly strengthened instead of being weakened and our anti-Japanese base areas were greatly consolidated and extended. This is an historical experience. We believe that through the rectification and reduction of the troops, the Chinese People's Liberation Army will have a greater combat effectiveness and simpler administration and the modernization of our country's national defense will certainly be accelerated.

The decision to reduce the Chinese People's Liberation Army by 1 million shows the foresight, wisdom, and boldness of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government. This decision will be beneficial to the Chinese people, the people of the whole world, and the cause of safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

BAN YUE TAN VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET SPACE COMPETITION

HK160710 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 85 pp 52-53

[Article by Li Changjiu [2621 7022 0036]: "Keen Competition in Space"]

[Text] Beginning the history of man's involvement in space, the Soviet Union successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite in 1957. In 1961, the USSR successfully launched its first manned space vehicle. Throughout the 1960's, the Soviet Union consistently led the way in space.

In the mid-1960's, the United States began the "Apollo plan." The successful landing on the moon of the manned "Apollo 11" in 1969 gave new impetus to U.S. space technology. The United States is now devoting its efforts to space shuttle research and manufacture. Since the first successful test flight in 1981, there have been 17 U.S. space shuttle flights.

In 1983, U.S. President Reagan put forth "the strategic defense initiative," that is, the "Star Wars" program. At present, research work in connection with this program is being stepped up. In his state of the union message to the Congress this past February, Reagan described a push toward "space frontiers" and space exploration as one of the important targets of his proposed "second U.S. revolution." Reagan said the United States "would study the establishment of a permanent manned space station and provide new opportunities for free enterprise. In the coming 10 years, Americans and our friends all over the world will live and work together in space." According to estimates, to realize the "Star Wars" program, the United States will have to spend \$70 billion for research funds in the next 10 years.

All these moves on the part of the United States are prompted by a contest for military superiority with the Soviet Union, by an effort to widen the gap with the Soviet Union economically and scientifically, so that the United States can regain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

In light of this new space competition, the Soviet Union has resolutely expressed opposition to the U.S. "Star Wars" program and space station program. Meanwhile, it has made known its desire to "play along all the way." Citing a Soviet scientific research program, the observer of Britain said that the Soviet Union is studying the manufacture of "space thunder" to counter the U.S. space weapons system. According to another report, the Soviet Union is also improving its

space station research work and developing a new-type permanent manned space station. In the first part of June this year, the Soviet Union launched the spaceship "Ally T-13" with two cosmonauts aboard, and accomplished a linkup between the spaceship and the Soviet "Salvo-7" space station. Western experts say the aim of this flight was to continue repairing the "Salvo-7" space station, which is temporarily disabled. The Soviet Union has long concentrated on testing the long-term effects of weightlessness. This is part of a plan to establish a large-sized manned space station.

International commentators believe the fierce space contest going on between the United States and the Soviet Union is of course chiefly prompted by military aims. But from a long-term point of view, it is also justified by the following: 1) outer space has rich resources; 2) the manufacture of high-tech products can be studied in space. President Reagan has declared: "Under conditions of weightlessness, we can turn out in 30 days life-saving drugs that take 30 years to produce on earth." It was reported that arsenic gallium crystals manufactured in space can replace silicon in manufacturing magnetic chips, providing electronic components more compact in size and capable of quicker operation for future electronic computers; and 3) a new field is opened up in commercial competition.

Increased U.S.-Soviet efforts to explore and exploit space have also aroused keen interest in West Europe and Japan, where they are losing no time trying to catch up with the others in the space competition.

President Reagan has invited West European countries and Japan to join the United States in its program to launch a space station from 1992 to 1995. This past March, in a letter to NATO members and other Western allies, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger urged them to make known their attitudes about participating in the U.S. strategic defense program.

As far as West European countries are concerned, their main worry is that non-participation in the U.S. program would leave them behind the United States in space technology. Participation, on the other hand, would likely leave them with only a share of the technological results. Participation might also lead to the luring away of technical personnel to the United States, reducing such countries to the role of subsidiary processing factories. West European countries are, therefore, undecided in this matter, and can hardly achieve an immediate consensus on what to do.

Last April French President Mitterrand put forth the idea of a "technology-oriented Europe," that is, the "Ureka" plan. It calls for uniting the human and financial resources of various countries in West Europe to carry out cooperation in six fields: high-speed microelectronics, photoelectronics, large-sized electronic computers, high energy lasers and bunches of particles, new matter, and artificial intelligence. These are precisely the focal points of current U.S. efforts to develop new technologies. The "Ureka" program is arousing ever-increasing interest from West European countries.

According to a report, Japan may join the United States in a program to set up a space work station. But it is worth noting that Japan is also studying the manufacture of a new-type space vehicle. Like the U.S. space shuttle, it can make many trips back and forth between space and earth and is likely to become a prototype vehicle for future space travel. Japan has decided that in 1986 it will start studying on its own the establishment of an unmanned space laboratory, in order to develop new technologies in such fields as new matter, biotechnology, and so forth.

A series of articles published in THE TIMES of Britain has said that the next industrial revolution will take place in space. There, products that cannot be produced on earth under conditions of weightlessness will be manufactured in space stations.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

SHIJIE ZHISHI REPORTS ON WORLD PEACE FORUM

HK170649 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 13, 1 Jul 85 pp 3-5

[Article by reporter Yang Xuechun [2799 1331 4783]: "Let Man Live in Peace and Amidst Development--On the Forum on Safeguarding World Peace"]

[Text] A Meeting to Seek Truth

It was not a grand meeting. However, it has broadened our field of vision and given us much food for thought. The meeting was the "Forum on Safeguarding World Peace," which was held in Beijing in early June.

Since the emergence of mankind, from the remote past to the unforeseeable future and from apparently boundless land masses to islands in the middle of the vast expanse of the oceans, wherever there are human settlements, upright people have always supported, eulogized and dedicated themselves to a cause--the cause of peace.

The "Forum on Safeguarding World Peace" was hosted by the Association for International Understanding. Present at the forum were 64 distinguished guests from 51 peace organizations of 24 countries on the 5 major continents. Most of them are people who enjoy high prestige in international peace movements. Also present at the forum were 43 distinguished guests from various quarters of the host country. The forum was held at the Wanshou Hotel, which is a quiet hotel in Beijing's suburbs. It could be a mere coincidence that people discussed the problem of safeguarding world peace here. However, this reporter found this profoundly meaningful: Wanshou means longevity. Peace, peace that is just, is a precondition for the existence and development of the human race.

The forum began on the morning of 4 June. President Li Yimang of the Association for International Understanding was the first to speak. He reiterated that those present at the forum should "freely express their opinions, respect one another, and seek common ground while reserving differences, and that no document will be presented for approval." This totally conforms to the spirit of seeking unity and friendship, which typifies contemporary peace movements. It was gladly agreed upon by all the people present at the forum. In the 2 1/2 days, the friends present at the forum volubly expressed their opinions. They are members of different ethnic groups, they are of different colors, they speak different languages, and they have different religious faiths and different political views, but thanks to the anti-war issue, in particular the antinuclear war issue, and their call for peace and development, they have a common goal.

## The World Is Not Peaceful

Most of the people present at the forum had experienced World War II. Some had even experienced World War I. In those tragic years, the god of war and the god of death swallowed up everything they came across. The sorrow was so deep that no one can forget it. Nearly all the people present at the forum have this heartfelt wish: Never let these tragedies be repeated!

Chairman So Ito of the Council of Japan's A-bomb and H-bomb [as published] Victims' Associations recalled the pitiable scene he saw 40 years ago: In 1945, in Hiroshima, he was only 15. Because of the wartime labor shortage, he and his schoolmates had started working in an underground factory in spite of their young age. On the morning of 6 August, there was a sudden flash of lightning, which seemed to be caused by the combustion of magnesium and which was followed by a violent explosion. He fell unconscious. After recovering consciousness, he went home. On his way home, he saw heaps after heaps of dead human bodies, including the bodies of women, old people, and children. They were covered with blood and broken bones pierced their flesh. Within the center of the explosion, which had a radius of 500 meters, nothing, not even birds, fish, cats, dogs, flowers, plants, or trees, were spared. It was like hell. It is estimated that 140,000 were killed in Hiroshima and another 70,000 in Nagasaki.

Since the end of the war, 40 years have passed.

Two generations of the children have grown up in their mothers' arms, yet the people present at the forum unambiguously warned people that this world is far from peaceful!

The world is indeed not peaceful. President Li Yimang said: "The peace in the 40 years following the war is not a gift from anybody. It is the result of the protracted struggle waged by the peace-loving countries and their peoples.... Although there has not been another world war, local wars and armed conflicts are frequent." Many of those present at the forum, particularly friends from the Third World, hold the same view. Mr (Osman), director of the Institute of Developmental Studies at Tanzania's Dar es Salaam University, pointed out: "In this period, many people have died in Indochina, the Far East, and Africa. Now, in the Middle East and other parts of the world, thousands upon thousands of people are dying." Mr Huda Mierzha [5170 6671 4717 1422 2089], one of Bangladesh's noted writers, said: "In order to ensure world peace and its development, we must oppose hegemonism, including global hegemonism, expansionism, colonialism and racialism, which cause wars and add to tension. Aggressive foreign troops must completely withdraw from Afghanistan and Cambodia and restore to these two countries their right to determine their own future. The aggressive economic blockade imposed on some Central American countries and the threat to them must be removed. Our Palestinian brothers must be allowed to return to their homeland. The racist rule in South Africa and the colonial conquest of Namibia must be ended."

The speeches delivered by people on local conflicts drew sympathetic responses.

The forum was dominated by the problem of opposing the increasingly intense arms race. Many of those present at the forum pointed out that thanks to the arms race between the superpowers, their nuclear arsenals are expanding without being checked. Mr Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of Japan's House of Councilors, said: "The total power of the nuclear arms owned by the two superpowers is 1 to 1.5 million times that of the A-bomb used against Hiroshima. If they were to be used, they could destroy the human race and all life 20 times over. All countries big or small are now sleeping on top of an arsenal. It is said that terror and a balance of power can maintain peace. However, craziness and mistakes can cause the arsenal to explode at any time. This disaster would be more serious than any imaginable disaster. This is not a natural disaster, but a man-made one." Mr (Louis Lemieux), a famous peace-loving Canadian, said: "Our generation is unique in human history in that our predecessors never had to face the possibility that the entire human race would be annihilated.... The utter destruction caused by a nuclear war would be unprecedented and unrepeatable."

The speeches of many friends indicated that the terror of the so-called "nuclear winter" is already haunting people's gentle hearts.

#### Efforts From Every Corner To Safeguard Peace

In Europe there is a confrontation between the two major military blocs. For decades, deadly arms have been piled up like firewood on this continent. In recent years, the two superpowers have been deploying guided nuclear missiles in their respective spheres of influence as if they were only planting candles. Mr (Ken Kotz) of Britain's Russel Peace Foundation said: "Europeans feel that the arms race is closing in on them. They know that a nuclear war on their continent implies destruction." A serious-looking young lady took the stage. The world's careful television watchers should be familiar with her from the screen. She is (Christine Kinsey), 27. She wore an anti-nuclear badge on her chest. Affixed to her earrings, necklace, and handbag were anti-nuclear symbols. She is one of those who camp outside Britain's Greenham Common Nuclear Base to protest the deployment of U.S. missiles. Some respectable ladies have been there for almost 5 years. On this occasion, she makes known her views: According to international law, nuclear arms are illegal and must all be destroyed. She continued: Many judges with a thorough knowledge of international law, including three Nobel Prize winners, are of the same opinion. Several friends, including Mr (Anthony Bounatolo) [bei nei tuo 1-10 6296 0355 2094 3157] of the National Coordinating Committee of Italy's Peace Committee, clearly stated in their speeches that the objective of Europe's peace movements is to raise objections to both the United States' Pershing I guided missiles and the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles. Some friends from Northern Europe, including Mr Ka Le Wei [0595 0519 4850] Su Ao Mei La [5685 1159 2734 2139], first vice chairman of Finland's Peace League, stressed the immense significance of turning Northern Europe into a non-nuclear zone. Mr E Yi Wen [0618 0122 2429] Huo Er Te [7202 1422 3676], chairman of Norway's peace committee, summed up the turbulent peace movements in Europe: "Our present task is to save the world from a nuclear holocaust and our long-term goal is to achieve security and long-term peace."

The history of World War II tells us that once a war breaks out, the whole world will be set ablaze and it is difficult to contain. Nowadays there are so many intercontinental ballistic missiles that they can form jungles. The strength of the superpowers is many times greater than that of the fascist [fa xi si 3127 6007 2448] countries. Since it is difficult to contain war, people in every corner of the world must, therefore, contribute efforts to safeguarding peace. Mr (Welton Willis) of New Zealand's (Auckland) Disarmament Movement said: "The peoples in the Pacific region have better reason than others to worry about the consequences of a nuclear war because this part of the world has been used as a testing ground since the very beginning of the nuclear age. It has only two choices: either be a nuclear war battlefield or be a non-nuclear zone." (Mr (Michael Young), chairman of New Zealand's (Hamilton) Disarmament Movement proposed the general establishment of non-nuclear zones and that people claim that their houses, churches, schools, libraries, and work places are non-nuclear zones. He is of the opinion that a nuclear war can thus be confined to a few places and that "this can become a step toward a more peaceful world."

Many friends are of the opinion that the pressing task for the present is to compel the superpowers to reduce their arms. (David Warne) of Australia's League for Disarmament and Peace demanded that "the United States and the Soviet Union should put an end to this crazy race by taking urgent disarmament actions." Mr Mei lin da [2734 2651 6671] Yin guo [0936 0949] of the United States' National Movement To Freeze Nuclear Arms demanded that the United States and the Soviet Union should "immediately freeze their nuclear arms, not just hold talks." Those who were present at the forum are angry that the two superpowers have extended their arms race to space. They are of the opinion that the deployment of nuclear arms and reentry vehicles in the stratosphere adds to the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

#### The Relationship Between Peace and Development

The far-reaching significance of this forum is the fact that it has touched on a thought-provoking problem, namely, the problem of the relationship between peace and development. Mr (Denis Haas) of Denmark's "Remove Nuclear Arms" movement said: "Peace means many things. It implies social stability and justice, protection of human rights, a guarantee of an abundant supply of food, the right to discuss and criticize, and the establishment of a new order characterized by economic equality." Ms (Luisiana Castilina), an activist in the Italian peace movement, said: "If peace movements do not contribute to the establishment of a new international order, they cannot be successful. Justice is the basis for this new international order. It is to put an end to the exploitation of the underdeveloped 'South by the North' and to restore to people their right to self-determination." Mr Mi er zha [4717 1422 2089] Ha Mei du la [0761 2734 6757 2139] Bei ge [6296 2706], chairman of the All-India Ethnic Minorities Committee, said: "If the weakness, backwardness, and destitution of the suffering peoples are considered to be a condition for the fortune of the developed countries, then, with the passage of time, the developed countries will certainly find themselves increasingly unhappy and unstable." These remarks, which are full of wisdom, tell us that the world's peace movements are escalating.

Of course, as a result of the differences in their status, experience, and situations in which they find themselves, these people hold different views on some problems concerning the world's peace movements. Our friends proposed markedly different ways to strive for disarmament and to stop the arms race. Some friends proposed unilateral disarmament. The different views are an embodiment of the spirit of the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences. Before the forum came to an end, Mr (Walter Buenodori) [ben ye er duo er fu [2609 5102 1422 1122 1422 1133] of Argentina's Appeal on Behalf of the Surviving Hundred Organization said: "We have come here with an open mind to listen to others' opinions, to be listened to, and to seek unity. Personally, I do not agree with some views I have heard. However, since the beginning of this forum, I have repeatedly heard a view to which we all subscribe, that is, we must prevent nuclear holocausts from taking place. We must work hard toward this goal."

By enthusiastically, cordially, and comprehensively exchanging in-depth views with their old and new friends, the Chinese delegates have enhanced mutual understanding and their friendship with them. Apart from President Li Yimang, those who spoke or presented their views in writing included President Ding Guangxun of the Christian Council of China, Vice President Zhou Guangzhao of the Academy of Sciences of China, Guan Minqian of the All-China Women's Federation, and Vice President Zhou Erfu of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Vice President Zhao Puchu of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament delivered a sincere speech at the conclusion of the forum. He said: "The goal of safeguarding world peace has brought us closer together. Our hearts beat in harmony in order to safeguard world peace." At a banquet with the foreign friends, General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee reiterated: /"Peace and development are the two most important problems in the contemporary world. Peace is a precondition for development. We hope that all countries will peacefully coexist and jointly strive for co-prosperity. China will never participate in the arms race and is against it. We have been voluntarily reducing our arms and streamlining our army. China pursues the foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands. It neither enters into alliances with powerful countries nor establishes strategic relations with them. It is willing to coexist with other countries harmoniously. That is our basic national policy."/ [preceding quotation published in boldface]

The forum was a brief one. However, the movement to safeguard world peace is a long-term one. The human race must be allowed to live in peace and development! Peace-loving people must persistently oppose hegemonism and protest arms expansion and war preparations in order to take their own destiny into their own hands and they must never give up their fight until their goal is attained.

CSO: 4005/1172

GENERAL

JOURNAL REPORT ON TWA HIJACKING, LEBANESE SITUATION

HK161346 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 27, 8 Jul 85 pp 5, 6

[Article by Yu Kaiyuan [0827 7030 0337]: "The Hijacking Incident Reflects the Turbulent Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] During last June, hijacking incidents emerged one after another. The most serious of these incidents was the hijacking to Beirut on 14 June of a TWA Boeing 727 passenger plane after the plane took off from Athens Airport in Greece. The radical Shi'ite hijackers held more than 40 Americans on the plane as hostages and demanded the release of 766 Lebanese captives in Israel as the condition for releasing these hostages. The United States was greatly annoyed by this and sent a task force consisting of 2 aircraft carriers and 1,800 Marines to the sea areas and 3 nautical miles off the Beirut coast and threatened that it would likely adopt the measures of closing Beirut Airport and blockading the Lebanese coast. On the other hand, the United States passed the word through Switzerland and other countries to the leaders of the "Amal" Movement in Lebanon, that if U.S. hostages were released unconditionally, the United States would urge Israel to release the Shi'ite captives. Through frequent and intense diplomatic activities by the relevant parties, an agreement was finally reached. On 30 June, the "Amal" Movement moved all the hostages to Syria and released them there and it is expected that soon Israel will also release the Shi'ite captives. Thus the 16-day hostage crisis was finally resolved.

Before this incident, on 11 June, a Jordanian Boeing 727 passenger plane was hijacked at Beirut Airport and the Shi'ite hijackers demanded that all Palestinians leave Beirut. On the afternoon of the next day, they blew up the airplane and fled by car. On the 12th, a Palestinian hijacked an airplane of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines to Cyprus.

The frequent occurrence of these incidents are typical of the current situation in Lebanon. During the past few months, the Lebanese situation has been very turbulent. In March, the biggest faction of the Christian armed militia the "Strength of Lebanon" split. In April hostile Christian and Muslim militia forces fought each other fiercely for over 20 days in the Sidon area of southern Lebanon; meanwhile there was fighting among the Muslims again. These battles

almost led to the collapse of the coalition government. In May, the Shi'ite "Amal" Movement militia forces fought fiercely against the PLO forces in the refugee camps and caused more than 4,000 casualties. In June, hijacking incidents occurred one after another before the fighting in the refugee camps ceased....

All these incidents show that the process of reconciliation in Lebanon which began 1 year ago has already been stranded. As the coalition government had failed to make any progress in political reform, it has gradually lost its authority and become semiparalyzed. On the other hand, the clashes have given rise to new imbalances. The various factions have been busy reorganizing themselves or consolidating their rear areas and thus have had no time to attend to other things; therefore, for a time it has been difficult to resume the process of domestic reconciliation.

At the beginning of March, the pro-Israeli faction in the Phalangist Party headed by (Ja'a Ja'a) [gai ya gai ya 5556 0068 5556 0068] conducted divisive activities and thus greatly weakened the strength of the Christians and President al-Jumayyil's position and aggravated the conflicts between the Christians and Muslims. As (Ja'a Ja'a's) activities endangered the fundamental interests of the Christians and in addition, as the withdrawal of Israeli troops was definitely decided upon, it was very hopeless for the right-wing Phalangists to rely on Israel's support; therefore, in the reorganization of the leading group of the "Strength of Lebanon" on 9 May, (Hubeika) [hu bei ka 5170 6296 0595] replaced (Ja'a Ja'a). There were no fundamental differences in their political views, but as soon as (Hubeika) took office, he announced the severance of relations with Israel, upheld realizing national reconciliation through dialogue, and supported al-Jumayyil's foreign policy of relying on Syria. (Hubeika's) move seemed more like a move aimed at improving the difficult predicament that the Christians were in than a radical change in policy and the Muslims will not easily believe him. Moreover, it will take time for the Phalangists to settle their internal differences; therefore, it is impossible for them to sit down and conscientiously carry out talks with the Muslims before they have reorganized their own ranks.

During the past year, the strength of Muslim Shi'ite and Druze factions has grown quickly. The Druze have consolidated their position in Alayh and in the areas of the Shuf [5289 1133] Mountains, acquired control over the (Halubo) [0761 7627 0592] area which is a strategic passage between Beirut and south Lebanon, and have thus gotten a sea port. The Shi'ite "Amal" Movement stabilized its position in the southern and western suburbs of Beirut and then defeated the Phalangist militia in the Sidon area in the south and thus greatly increased its strength. However, the Palestinians challenged the Shi'ite faction's plan for the development of the faction's scope of influence. In Beirut, the militia of Sunni faction "Guards," which is supported by the Palestinians, threatens the existence of the "Amal" faction in west Beirut. In the south, the activities of the Palestinian guerrillas hinder the Shi'ite faction's efforts to consolidate its rear. Therefore, at present, the various Muslim factions are most concerned about consolidating and developing their areas of influence and they are not much interested in reconciliation talks.

Moreover, there are also regional factors. The new wave of Middle East peace talks aroused by the agreement between Jordan and the PLO and by the coming talks between Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the United States and Israel also affects the development of the Lebanese situation. The PLO wants to exploit the opportunity of the Israeli troop withdrawal to restore its bases for armed struggle in Lebanon; while Syria, which opposes the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, is not willing to see a return of 'Arafat's forces to Lebanon and thus have its influence in Lebanon weakened. Therefore, the Lebanese "Amal" Movement's actions against the refugee camps has the sympathy of Syria.

To sum up, none of the conflicts between Christians and Muslims, among Christians, or among Muslims in Lebanon, the conflicts between the various Lebanese factions and the PLO military forces, or the differences between Arab countries on the strategy to resolve Arab-Israeli conflicts has been alleviated, much less resolved. Therefore, the turbulent situation which has lasted 10 years in Lebanon will continue and no breakthrough can be achieved in a short time.

The U.S. hostage problem has been peacefully solved, but the sharp and complicated contradictions that have been concentratedly reflected in the Lebanese situation and the confusion in Lebanon, where each of the various factions does things in its own way, are fraught with the danger of the emergence at any time of new hijacking incidents or other incidents of violence.

CSO: 4005/1172

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, an eight-member delegation composed of foreign affairs workers of Chagang Province, the DPRK, arrived in Changchun via Tonghua on the morning of 21 June. This delegation is headed by Kwon Myong-sin, director of the Department of External Affairs under the Chagang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee. Meeting the delegation at the station was Yang Peixuan, deputy director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. That evening Gao Wen, vice governor of Jilin Province, received and feted all members of the delegation. [Text] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/1179

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

**PHILIPPINE LAWMAKERS REPROVE U.S. BILL AMENDMENT**

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA in English 2011 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 12 (XINHUA)--Ranking Philippine parliament members of the ruling party today lashed out at certain U.S. congressmen initiating an amendment to the U.S. foreign aid bill, the Philippine News Agency reported tonight.

The amendment channels one-fourth of the U.S. \$78-million development and food aid to the Philippines through its Catholic Church to ensure that the aid is "effectively utilized."

The action was launched by the U.S. congressmen in the house subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs.

According to the PNA, Stephen Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee and a critic of the Marcos administration, had said "the more of our aid we can provide in the Philippines through non-governmental mechanisms such as the Catholic Church, the better chances are the aid would be effectively utilized."

Solarz's colleague, Charles E. Schumer, who introduced the amendment, said that he offered the amendment to side with millions of Filipinos, including middle-class businessmen and educators.

The Philippine ruling party MPS deplored what they termed "unkind" and "insulting" words of these U.S. congressmen.

House assistant majority leader Rodolfo Albano lamented what he observed as a "deliberate attempt" on the part of some members of the U.S. House "to bring about the deterioration of relations between the two countries."

MP Salvador Britanico said he "wondered whether the insulting language which has been used and attached to the development and food aid can be accepted by a foreign country like the Philippines, no matter how deep the economic crisis is."

For his part, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono noted that "the offensive words with which the amendment to the foreign aid bill had been passed indicates that the purpose was to insult the Filipino people and that of their government and this is what we wish to call attention to as a deliberate effort to strain relations between the two countries."

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO BEIJING REPORTS MARCOS PRESS RELEASE ON U.S. BASES

HK190559 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] President Ferdinand Marcos has announced that the Philippine Government will not review the future of the American military bases in the country until the United States makes a final decision on the matter of its military aid to the Philippines, according to a Malacanang press release.

Under the treaty signed by both countries in June 1983, the U.S. Government will pay the Philippines \$900 million over 5 years for the use of two military bases, Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base. Yearly payments of \$85 million in the form of military assistance and \$95 million for economic aid were agreed on.

Recently, the U.S. House of Representatives has proposed an amendment reducing the military assistance portion for 1986 to \$25 million while the economic component is to be increased to \$155 million.

According to the Malacanang press release, Marcos has said that this proposal by the U.S. lower house should not be taken as a final decision by the U.S. Government. He said he hopes that Congress in Washington will take a position in which it will abide by its bases treaty obligations. Marcos also expressed confidence that the Reagan administration will not renege on its commitment as stated in the treaty. The press release added that this would entail White House use of its influence so that the lower house's proposal will not be approved.

The action by the American House of Representatives is being strongly opposed by the Philippine Government and the military. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called for the abrogation of the bases pact and its renegotiation if the U.S. Congress approves the amendment. This stand is being supported by various generals and flag officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] who have issued a statement urging the government to adopt a posture of strong self-reliance toward its American friends and allies. The military organization issuing the statement is composed of 470 retired generals and other officers of the armed forces.

CSO: 4211/77

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS DEMAND U.S. BASES RENEgotiation

OW191756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 19 Jul 85

[*"Philippine defense minister demands abrogation of bases agreement"--XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Manila, July 19 (XINHUA)--Philippine defence minister and 13 other assemblymen from the ruling New Society Movement have demanded the abrogation and renegotiation of the Philippine-American military bases agreement signed in June 1983.

They filed a formal resolution to this effect today before the National Assembly, which is to resume sessions next Monday, reported the Philippine News Agency.

Minister for Political Affairs Leonardo Perez, Minister for Cultural Communities Simeon Datumanong and Deputy Defense Minister Teodulo Natividad were also among those who signed the resolution.

Under the 1983 agreement, the U.S. President pledged to secure for the Philippines 900 million U.S. dollars for the use of the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base by the U.S. for a 5-year period beginning October 1, 1984.

The breakdown is as follows: \$425 million for military aid and \$475 million for the economic support fund.

Under the terms, the military component to the Philippines would total U.S. \$100 million for fiscal 1985-86.

However, the U.S. House of Representatives sponsored an amendment recently, providing that the United States would only give the Philippines \$25 million in military aid during 1985-86.

The resolution tabled by the 14 Philippine assemblymen said, "the actions of the House of Representatives constitute a super imposition of its judgement on matters purely internal to the Republic of the Philippines and in contravention of the commitment of the U.S. Government to the Philippines."

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

UNIDO CALLS FOR EARLY PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

OW192026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Philippines' biggest opposition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), today urged President Ferdinand Marcos to hold elections as early as possible.

The organization demanded that both local and presidential elections be held in January 1986 or even earlier, UNIDO President Salvador H. Laurel said at a press conference after the UNIDO Council of Leaders met here today.

The Philippines is scheduled to hold the local elections in 1986 and the presidential elections in 1987. President Marcos has rejected the idea of synchronizing the elections and insisted that the elections be held as scheduled.

But Laurel said that it is possible to have a presidential election this year if Marcos decides to resign and get a new mandate.

In a press release issued today, UNIDO called on its nationwide organizations to collect more than one million signatures to force Marcos' resignation.

On Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's demand to abrogate or renegotiate the Philippine-American bases agreement, Laurel said UNIDO's position on the bases agreement remained unchanged.

UNIDO, Laurel explained, is basically against any foreign bases in the Philippines, but according to international law, UNIDO has to respect that agreement until 1991 when the agreement is to expire.

Whether it will be extended should be decided by the Philippine people in a plebiscite, he added.

CSO: 4000/317

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER RELEASED ON BAIL--Manila, July 17 (XINHUA)--Former Information Minister Francisco Tatad was released yesterday on bail 5 hours after his arrest, DAILY EXPRESS reported today. Tatad, a critic of President Marcos, has been charged with graft on five counts from extorting 125,000 pesos (U.S. \$6,702) from a printing company to failure to file his statement of assets and liabilities. He said the charges against him were "absolute farce," they were intended to stop him from his bid to compel the resignation of President Marcos and divert people's attention on the reports of alleged large investments made abroad by top government officials, according to the DAILY EXPRESS. Tatad will be arraigned on July 22 by the anti-graft court of the Philippines. Columnist Teodore Valencia, who is generally considered as a strong supporter of Marcos, said in his column today that the proceedings in the graft cases against Tatad is not doing any good to the ruling New Society Movement or to Tatad. "The only people enjoying this are opposition leaders," he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 17 Jul 85 OW]

STUDY OF U.S. BASES PROPOSED--Manila, July 18 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today proposed that the National Assembly create a commission to study the Philippine-American military bases agreement, a press release from the presidential palace said. Speaking at a graduation ceremony of the National Defense College of the Philippines, Marcos said that while waiting for the U.S. Government to tell what had happened, it would be best for the assembly to organize a commission to study the situation and advise him on what to do. Marcos' action was prompted by reactions of local leaders over the move of the U.S. House of Representatives to reduce military aid to the Philippines in 1986. He declared yesterday that the Philippine Government would wait for the final word from the Reagan administration on the house action before considering any new ideas on the future of the Philippine-American bases agreement. According to the president, the proposed commission is to study whether the Philippines will really abrogate the military bases agreement or renegotiate it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 18 Jul 85 OW]

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

ARREST OF FORMER PHILIPPINE MINISTER--The head of the opposition Social Democratic Party, Francisco Tatad, was released after posting a bond after his arrest yesterday by sheriffs of the anti-graft court, according to a PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY report. Tatad was a former information minister in President Ferdinand Marcos' cabinet, having served from 1969 to 1980. He became a critic of Marcos after he resigned his post in 1980. Tatad recently made some strong comments in the wake of reports that many government officials have large investments in the United States. He has been charged with graft on five counts, among which is his failure to file his statement of assets and liabilities for calendar years 1973-1976 and 1978. Tatad dismissed the charges against him as a farce. He told a local newspaper that the charges originate from Malacanang, which is seeking to silence him. Tatad told newsmen he would be posting bail when his lawyers arrived. The court has set a 23,000 peso bail for his release and has set his trial for Monday. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 17 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4211/77

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

**PAKISTAN MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS**--Islamabad, July 13 (Xinhua)--Pakistan has no intention of producing nuclear weapons and it is willing to join India bilaterally in a solemn treaty to renounce nuclear weapons, a senior Pakistani official announced here today. Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, made the statement while outlining Pakistan's policy on its nuclear program in the Senate. Commenting on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's remarks in a recent news conference about relations with Pakistan, Noorani said the Pakistani government had noted Gandhi's observations. It was a matter of satisfaction. He said that Gandhi had reiterated India's desire for normalization of relations with Pakistan. However, Noorani expressed his concern over the Indian Prime Minister's assessment of Pakistan's nuclear program. Rajiv Gandhi said that Pakistan was fairly close to manufacturing a nuclear weapon and if Pakistan had a nuclear weapon, India would have to react in the same manner. Unfortunately, Noorani said, in contrast to Pakistan's initiative, the government of India had shown no willingness to undertake a binding international commitment. The Indian stance, he said, "not only lacks credibility, but could generate suspicion and concern." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

**SOVIET WITHDRAWAL IN AFGHANISTAN DEMANDED**--Islamabad, July 13 (Xinhua)-- Sharifuddin Pirzada, [name as received] Secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) said that OIC demands the Soviets pullout from Afghanistan at an early date, according to the "Pakistan Times" today. Pirzada arrived in Peshawar, capital of North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, yesterday to inquire into relief measures for the Afghan refugees. The OIC, he said, has taken a clear stand on the issue of Afghanistan which is in line with that of the United Nations and other world organizations. The OIC is watching with interest the indirect talks in Geneva under the auspices of the U.N. aimed at seeking a solution to the problem. "We hope that foreign troops will withdraw from Afghanistan soon and the people of Afghanistan will be allowed to determine their destiny by themselves so that Afghanistan eventually emerges as an independent and non-aligned Islamic state," the OIC leader stated. He lauded Pakistan for accommodating the three million Afghan refugees, which he described as "one of the biggest displacement of people" in the present-day world. The OIC, Pirzada said, is conscious of the plight of the refugees and would assist in any manner possible. Further relief measures would be discussed at OIC meetings later this year and he would approach Islamic Development Bank for more assistance, the OIC Secretary General disclosed. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/310

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

**GDR'S SCHUERER LEAVES FOR BEIJING--**Kunming, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic, completed a two-day visit to this capital of southwest China's Yunnan Province today and left by air for Beijing. Scheurer and his party earlier toured the "Stone Forest," a geological curiosity not far from Kunming, and a botanical garden in the city. The party was accompanied by Song Ping, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. The visitors were seen off at the airport by Yunnan's governor, Pu Chaozhu. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 15 Jul 85 OW]

**ROMANIAN CP ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--**Beijing, July 13 (Xinhua)--The 20th anniversary of the convening of the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party was celebrated at an Embassy reception given by Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu here this morning. The Ambassador said the 1965 Congress elected Nicolae Ceausescu General Secretary of the Communist Party. Since then, he said, Romania has entered a new era, the "Ceausescu Times". During these times, the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party worked hard in socialist revolution and construction, achieved great progress in science, education, arts and culture and raised the people's living and cultural standards. Miculescu stressed that the Romanian Communist Party and government attach great importance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with China. The friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples are based on mutual respect and trust, and have withstood the test of time, he noted. Among those present were Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Li Shuzheng, and President of the China-Romanian friendship Association Li Qiang. Before the reception, Miculescu also briefed the press here on Romanian economic and social construction in the twenty years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 13 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/310

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LI XIANNIAN, CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW161805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 16 Jul 85

[By reporters Zhao Zhongqiang and Su Yuanchun]

[Text] Ottawa, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--PRC President Li Xiannian and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney held a full exchange of views on international issues of common concern and on furthering Sino-Canadian relations during their talks at the government guesthouse here today. They were satisfied with their identical or similar views on many major international issues.

Li Xiannian conveyed Premier Zhao Ziyang's regards to Mulroney and said Premier Zhao was looking forward to greeting him in Beijing. Mulroney said he would be able to visit China next year, probably before or after participating in the seven Western nations' summit meeting.

During their talks Li Xiannian said Sino-Canadian relations have been good all along since the two countries established diplomatic ties 15 years ago. Since the current Canadian Government assumed power, he noted, the relations between the two countries have developed further.

He stressed there is no fundamental conflict of interest between the two countries and no reason whatsoever for them to be unfriendly to each other.

He said: Peace and development are the two issues of universal concern to the world's people. The current international situation is still turbulent and tense, and the threat of war still exists. At the same time, however, the forces to avert war are growing, and it is possible to prevent it.

Li Xiannian reiterated that China persistently pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and will not form an alliance with any large power. This is conducive to maintaining world peace, he added.

He also pointed out that China, like Canada, stands for relaxing the tense world situation. China holds that the most urgent thing to do to relax this tense situation is to end the U.S.-USSR arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, he said.

Touching on China's domestic situation, Li Xiannian said: Our current situation is characterized by political unity and good economic development. China

needs high-speed development, but too great a speed will create some problems which, of course, are localized.

In the talks Mulroney said that for all Canadian governments, it has been a cornerstone of Canadian foreign policy to maintain and consolidate Canada's relations with the PRC at all times.

He said there has been an all-round development of relations between Canada and China since the two countries established diplomatic ties. In his opinion, China's influence on the world and its role in safeguarding world peace are becoming more and more important. Maintaining close relations of cooperation between Canada and China will be an important contribution to world peace, he noted.

Mulroney briefed the guests on Canada's domestic and foreign policies. He said: All Canadians hope most for friendship and peace. Canada will make positive contributions to achieving lasting peace.

The talks were followed by a luncheon given by Mulroney in honor of Li Xiannian.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

Those on the Canadian side attending the talks were Minister of International Trade James Kelleher, Canadian Ambassador to China (Richard Girhan), and advisor of to the prime minister (Charles MacMillan).

This afternoon President Li Xiannian met with foreign envoys stationed in Ottawa.

CSO: 4000/316

20 August 1985

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS****CHINA TO TEST NEW PILL IN EFFORT TO CONTROL POPULATION**

HK200644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 20 Jul 85

[By Michele Houx]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (AFP)--China is to test a new kind of birth control pill in its efforts to contain population growth, the director of a French medical research institute has said.

Etienne Emile Baulieu, director of France's National Scientific Institute of Studies and Medical Research (Inserm), said yesterday that China could begin clinical testing of the Ru-486 pill, which can be taken to induce menstruation to stop pregnancy at an early stage.

He said the Ru-486 was simpler to use than an ordinary contraceptive pill in that it needed to be taken only once when there was a delay in the normal menstrual cycle.

This made it particularly well adapted for use in a developing country like China, he said.

"Several hundred clinical tests of the Ru-486 will be carried out at Chinese family planning centers and hospitals" to test the product, he told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE at the end of a two week visit here.

Mr Baulieu said an agreement in principle could be signed with the State Family Planning Commission in a few months, before an international symposium on birth control due to begin here on 5 November.

Mr Baulieu met with senior officials of the State Family Planning Commission and the Health Ministry during his visit.

He said that they repeatedly stressed their concern that China's population should not pass the 1.2 billion mark by the end of the century.

He said Chinese officials were "extremely interested" in the method of birth control offered by the Ru-486 pill as the method was "simpler to use and avoids the trauma of abortion."

The Office of the World Health Organisation here estimates, on the basis of statistics from a 1982 census, that China has about 170 million married women of reproductive age.

Chinese leaders in the late 1970's instituted a drastic policy of birth control, prohibiting couples from having more than one child, to try to limit population growth which in 1982 reached 1.08 billion people, or about a quarter of the world population.

Chinese authorities recently admitted that this single-child policy could not be applied in certain minority or rural areas indicating that rural families facing difficulties would be authorized to have two children and non-Han minorities to have three.

This relaxation of the single-child policy in the countryside, where 800 million of China's inhabitants live, could make it even more difficult for China successfully to limit its population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century, observers said.

Well before the relaxation of the policy was announced, Chinese demographers estimated that China had little chance of meeting the goal of 1.2 billion people as this would require an annual demographic growth rate of less than nine percent per 1,000 for the next 15 years. The current growth rate is 10.81 per 1,000.

According to Mr Baulieu, the number of abortions in China is generally estimated at about eight million annually, although no statistics are available.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG ON DAI NIACI ARCHITECTURE, PHILOSOPHY

HK160423 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 26, 1 Jul 85 pp 14, 15

[Article by Guo Yuanfa [6753 6678 4099], Chen Yugui [7115 3768 6311] and Xian Xing [6580 1630]: "Dai Nianci, a Celebrated Architect and Vice Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection"]

[Text] It was late at night. The earth was shrouded with a thin layer of mist, and asleep in the soft moonlight. But light was still burning in a small room on the second floor in the building of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection located in the western suburbs of Beijing. A thin old man was sitting on a bench by the bed. He was busy working on a design, with a ruler in his left hand, and a pencil in his right, and his back leaning forward.

That was Dai Nianci, China's celebrated architect, chairman of the Council of the China Society for Architecture, and vice minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection. He was busy completing the design for an experimental resident with less floorspace.

Working Hard for an Apartment for Every Household

The housing problem is an important social problem that involves thousands of households. Dai Nianci is one of China's architects who have long seen the crux of the housing problem, which first drew his attention in 1961.

A native of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, Dai Nianci graduated from the Department of Architecture, Central University in 1942. He joined the CPC in 1955. He is now over 60, of medium height, with a few streaks of white hair. During the 10 years of turmoil, he was made to "step aside." He made good use of those 10 years, concentrated his mind on studying all kinds of works on the housing issue. He studied Engels' "On the Housing Question" and other foreign and Chinese theses on the same issue, and collected relevant data and statistics. He conducted his research starting from the topic on the land for construction. In 1975, he published the article "An Exploration on Further Economizing on the Use of Land in Building Residential Houses." He discovered that increasing the number of floors in a building was not necessarily the most effective way to economize on the use of land. On the contrary, the rate of economization declines as the number of floors increases. He advocated building more apartments "with

less floorspace, but of better quality." Every household should occupy a floorspace of 26 to 27 square meters, and no more." He held that China is a country with a population of 1 billion. China's existing financial resources and its level of construction and building materials cannot afford the construction of apartments in tall buildings, and the cost of building should not be too high. It is necessary to start from this basic fact in thinking over problems and handling affairs, and any deviation from it will inevitably delay the fulfillment of the ideal of an apartment for every household. And he has made use of every opportunity to actively advocate his idea, in all kinds of meetings, big or small, as well as in the press.

His idea aroused the attention of the departments concerned of the party and state. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has twice personally written instruction on relevant materials, that departments concerned should pay attention to this suggestion, and hoped that measures would be taken to carry it out.

Comrade Dai Nianci has devoted more than 40 years to design and research in architecture; in particular, he has rich experiences, and is specialized in design. He took part in designing the Beijing Exhibition Hall, and was in charge of the designing of such famous buildings in the capital as the West Wing of the Beijing Hotel, the Central Party School, and the Chinese Museum of Fine Arts. He was also in charge of designing the Bandaranaike Memorial Mansion for World Conferences in Sri Lanka, which has won a worldwide reputation. However, he has spent more of his efforts on design and research on residential housing in recent years. He often worries about the housing problem of the people. On many occasions, he said, it took almost a century for various capitalist countries to fundamentally solve their housing problem. China was originally weak in its economic foundation. Moreover, the sabotage of the "gang of four" made the housing conditions of the urban citizens sink to the lowest level. The housing conditions in 1976 were even worse than the early 1950's. Now the nation has developed its economy, and the Central Committee has attached great importance to solving the housing problem of the masses. The construction of residential housing for the citizens has been going on rapidly at a rate of 100 million square meters of floorspace annually. However, because we have started too late, it will take a long time and involve a large amount of work to basically solve the housing problem of the urban citizens.

Now, Dai Nianci has already completed his plan for designing houses "covering less floorspace, of better quality, with some consideration into the future," which he advocates. He called such buildings for civilian use of his own design "experimental residential housing with less floorspace." This design attempts to solve problems in four respects: 1) Economizing on the area of the structure; around 120 apartments will be built in the area which 100 apartments are generally built; 2) Economizing on construction land; 25 percent more apartments will be built on the same plot of land and in the same number of floors; 3) In a two-room apartment with a floorspace of around 46 square meters, a slight alteration in the 21st century such as the removal of a wall, without involving a change in the load-bearing structure, will meet people's needs when their living standards are at a comparatively well-off level. Then they can be converted into 3 or 4-room apartments, each covering a floorspace of either 69 or 92 square meters, with comparatively complete sanitary equipment; 4) Break up the monotonous "match box" monotonous and appropriately give expression to national characteristics, which is favorable to linking old and new architecture in the transformation of old cities.

The China Housing Construction Development Company is building such experimental residential buildings covering some 10,000 square meters on Cuiwei Road, in one of Beijing's residential areas based on Comrade Dan Nianci's design. The Beijing Municipal Architecture Designing Institute is also ready to build some of these buildings and to join in the efforts to find a solution to the people's housing problem.

Of course, many designs for resident buildings are emerging at present in the spirit of letting a hundred flowers bloom, and the design of the "experimental resident buildings" cannot be perfect and without flaws. However, Comrade Dai Nianci's concern for the housing problem of the masses and his spirit of exploring in theory and practice are worthy of our admiration.

A senior architect of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection said: Generally speaking, great architects have the idea of "building their monuments," namely, they love to design grand hotels, magnificent guest houses, and great public buildings, but do not care for the design of civilian residential buildings. Comrade Dai Nianci has started from the benefits of the masses, and has gone in for the exploration and study of this work for years. This has not been easy for a great architect like him.

#### But He Himself Willingly Stayed in a Humble Room

As a celebrated architect, Dai Nianci had for a comparatively long time lived in an apartment with a floorspace of only 34 square meters. His family of five, spanning three generations, lived in three small rooms. Both his children, a son and a daughter had already come of age. He and his wife stayed in a room covering only 11 square meters; the double bed and his desk took up half of the room. Piles of books had to stand on the floor against the wall or under the bed. It would be very difficult for two persons to move simultaneously in the room; they could not walk shoulder-to-shoulder, but only one after the other. Because of the small size of the room, he had to limit the furniture in the room to a minimum. There is only a desk, a bookcase, and two wicker chairs in his room. A "sofa craze" swept over Beijing in 1979, and some people tried to persuade him to buy a set. He smiled and said: "We have no space for them even if we can afford them!" He thought: "As an individual, I wish I could live in better conditions; however, the state has difficulties, too! I am a party member and an architect, who should think more for the people. We should have a broader vision when we think, and take into consideration the one billion people!"

Often, he teaches his family members: "People who live in the same society should not think first of what they should ask for society, but what contributions they should make to it. As communists, we should give more to society and take less from it. We should have the spirit of self-sacrifice." And he often tells the comrades around him: "The most basic point is to take the one billion people into consideration. The key lies exactly here. Otherwise, you will fail to find a solution to your ideological problems. Communists of the older generation were in exactly such an ideological state in those years. They would willingly sacrifice their lives for the good of the people and of the nation. Today, we should continue to advocate such spirit."

Dai Xianci has read the biography of Fan Zhongyan of the Ming Dynasty, and was deeply moved by Fan's character. Fan Zhongyan was a good soldier as well as a great scholar. He did many good things for the people during his lifetime. A famous quotation from Fan Zhongyan is "Worry before the whole world begins to worry, enjoy only after the whole world has enjoyed pleasure," is often quoted by Dai Xianci. Dai often says, the good things and virtue accomplished by feudal literati and officialdom should be all the more accomplished by us communists.

Dai Nianci is precisely doing so. His wife Yuan Zhangwen is deputy secretary-general of the China Society for Nursing, who is often engaged in writing something in the evening. The desk in the small room was not big enough to hold the drawing board, and Dai Nianci had to put it on the bed, to sit himself on a small stool, and to do his drawing with his body almost hovering over the bed. He would often work outside the city. On his way to do an errand on the train, he would often get his notebook ready, [words indistinct] carried with him. He would do sketches on all kinds of designs which struck him. Often he would take a calculator in one hand, and a fountain pen in the other, and would never stop sketching in the swaying compartment. When he became vice minister in May 1982, the drawing board and set squares were put in the office. Once he has done his ministerial work, he will stand by the drawing board, working out the plots.

Sun Zengfan, neighbor to Dai Nianci was Grade 3 engineer of the China Building Development Center. He is over 70, a thin old man, now retired at home. He will say when he talks about Dai Nianci with others: Now some people have already been allotted living quarters. However, they are not satisfied with what they have, and always want more space. How many houses has Comrade Dai Nianci designed and built for the people? Thousands. But he keeps drawing his design in that environment at night for years, and never complains. He has never asked anything from the party and organization, because he has made contributions to the state. Such ideological quality is noble, and such spirit is precious.

In implementing policies for the intellectuals, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection showed concern for Comrade Dai Nianci in many respects, and had on several occasions allotted him new living quarters. However, for various reasons, the problem remained unsolved until July 1984, when the State Council took into consideration the work of the old comrade and made special arrangements for him; and the family eventually moved into a new house.

Night fell. The moon cast a sheen of light on the earth. Dai Nianci's new home located in the western suburbs of Beijing was in tranquillity. On one of the walls of the sitting-room hangs a scroll on which the celebrated calligrapher Wu Zuoren has written two lines quoted from Du Fu, the great poet of the Tang Dynasty, which reads: "Would that there be thousands of spacious mansions, to house all the poor scholars of the world to their happiness." The handsome style of the calligraphy seemed to be all the more vigorous. It most appropriately gives expression to Dai's profession, ideology, and sentiments. Whenever he feels tired from working at night, Dai Nianci will stand in front of the wall, gazing at the scroll in silence. He will often stand in front of the windows, looking at the forests of new buildings, lost in thought in the light from thousands of households.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG VISITS JIEFANG RIBAO OFFICE

OW170833 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] While Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, was in Shanghai on official business, he was invited to visit the JIEFANG RIBAO office yesterday afternoon. He received a warm welcome from Wang Wei, adviser; Chen Nianyun, editor in chief; Feng Shineng, deputy editor in chief; and other comrades on the paper.

Comrade Huang Huang briefed them on the situation in Anhui's economic development and in opening the province to the outside world. He said warmly: "I served in the CPC Central Committee East China Bureau in the 1950's. I liked to read JIEFANG RIBAO, which had a tremendous influence in east China. Now the paper's task is to do propaganda and reporting work in the Shanghai Economic Zone. Development and construction are in full swing in Anhui. I hope that through JIEFANG RIBAO Anhui will be further introduced to people in Shanghai, other parts of the country, and the world."

Comrade Chen Nianyun briefed Comrade Huang Huang JIEFANG RIBAO's plan to increase reporting on the Shanghai Economic Zone and thanked the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government for their support to the paper.

Accompanying Comrade Huang Huang on the visit were Hong Qingyuan, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; and Xu Weiming, general manager of the Huainan Industrial Corporation in Anhui Province.

CSO: 4005/1171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL COMMISSION APPROVES YUNNAN OFFICIAL DISMISSAL

OW150948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 15 Jul 85

[*"Yunnan Official Expelled From Party for Buying Obscene videotapes"--XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--A middle-ranking official in Yunnan Province has been expelled from the Communist Party of China for buying pornographic videotapes, according to a decision by the provincial party committee published today.

The party committee also discussed recommending to the local people's government that he be removed from all administrative posts.

In a circular approving the Yunnan decision, the party central discipline inspection commission called on all party members to strengthen their sense of party discipline, foster the grand ideal of communism and communist ethics and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Xiang Dongsheng was deputy director of the agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries department of the province and manager of the provincial land reclamation corporation. In April of this year, while inspecting state farms in the Dehong Dai and Jingbo autonomous prefecture, he sent local people abroad to buy pornographic videotapes on six occasions. He watched such videotapes every night between 13 and 25 April, and used public money to buy four videotapes for himself.

A commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY states that some communists have failed to stand the test of the new situation resulting from the policy of opening to the rest of the world and invigorating the domestic economy, especially since the fourth quarter of last year when even some veteran cadres became involved in certain unhealthy practices.

The open policy is intended to release the forces of production and bring the superiority of socialism into fuller play. "Every party member must be clear that we are building socialism and our ultimate goal is communism," the paper says.

It is utterly wrong to interpret the present economic reform as one of "money seeking" by any means and bringing in the dross of Western culture.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CPPCC VISITING-INSPECTION GROUP ARRIVES IN JILIN

SK170457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] A 64-member visiting and inspection group of the National CPPCC Committee headed by Tan Gaosheng, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC committee, and with Gao Ge and Sun Yiqing as deputy heads, arrived in Changchun this morning.

Welcoming the group at the railway station were Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Jinshan, vice governor; Zhang Fengqi, Guan Mengjue, Geng Yuelun, and Luo Yuejia, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Fan Yueben), deputy secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee; (Sun Yuxiao), chairman of the Changchun City CPPCC Committee; (Zhang Zhenlin), vice mayor of Changchun City; (Li Youfan), vice chairman of the Changchun City CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of relevant provincial departments.

On the afternoon of 16 July, the group listened to a report on the province's basic situation, industrial reform, and forestry development delivered by Vice Governor Wang Jinshan, and a report on CPPCC work the past year delivered by Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, at the Changchun Nanhu Guest House. The report meeting was presided over by Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

During its stay in our province the group will visit and inspect Changchun and Jilin Cities and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

Visiting the group at the place where it is staying in the evening were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Dezhuan, governor of the provincial government; and Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

CSO: 4005/1171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG INSCRIBES STATUE HONORING MUSICIAN

OWI71858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1746 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Kunming, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Commemorative meetings were held today in Kunming and Yuxi cities, Yunnan Province, on the anniversary of the death on 17 July 1935 of Nie Er, a people's musician and composer of China's national anthem.

In his birthplace, Kunming, people sang the national anthem before his tomb, which had been recently rebuilt and just unveiled by Governor Pu Chaozhu and other officials.

The tomb contains Nie Er's ashes. The composer died in Kugenuma, Japan, at the age of 24.

A granite statue of Nie Er was also unveiled today in Cuihu Park. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote the inscription, "People's Musician Nie Er" for it.

In Yuxi, his original family home, more than 10,000 people unveiled a bronze statue of the composer in a park named after him.

The province also started a music week to sing his songs yesterday.

Nie Er, a pioneer of Chinese proletarian revolutionary music, composed more than 30 songs to encourage Chinese people to fight for national liberation.

A delegation from Kugenuma took part in the tomb unveiling this morning.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARE FOR ELDERLY IN RURAL AREAS IMPROVES

OWI81059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China has set up 21,580 homes for the aged, mainly in rural areas, to care for 281,500 people, the Civil Affairs Ministry announced today.

In the countryside, the number of homes for the aged has grown rapidly since 1978, increasing from 7,145 to 20,871 last year, and the number of occupants is now 241,430. They are provided with food, clothing and pocket money.

In addition, there are 3 million elderly or childless peasants being looked after by collectives in rural areas.

They have five guarantees--food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

There are 1,338 townships and 9,425 villages which have instituted pension systems similar to those operating in urban areas. The number of people receiving such pensions in rural areas is now 662,000.

The state runs 709 social welfare institutes, which employ 14,600 workers to serve old or infirm people. Activities organized there include shadow boxing, country walks and other recuperative activities in addition to cultural entertainments.

In the countryside, elderly people usually live with and are taken care of by their children. Only the childless or infirm, who have no relatives to turn to, are taken care of by these collective organizations.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT WILL GUARANTEE PROSPERITY, STABILITY IN HONG KONG

HK190219 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The decision to extend the economic reforms to the cities by the Third Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's 12th Central Committee has been warmly greeted in Hong Kong, said Chen Kekun, of Hong Kong's ECONOMIC HERALD, in an article published in POPULAR TRIBUNE magazine.

Hong Kong newspapers and publications have carried many articles introducing, analyzing, predicting and commenting on China's urban economic reform. This reflects a deep concern among Hong Kong compatriots for China's economic development and national prosperity, Chen said.

Except for a few articles, which identified the open policies with capitalism, the majority felt these were the most effective measures for promoting economic construction within a socialist system.

Most Hong Kong compatriots believe that Hong Kong will benefit from the success of China's economic reform because economic relations will develop between Hong Kong and other parts of China.

Stability and prosperity in Hong Kong is impossible without the support of the mainland, which provides the area with large quantities of food, fresh water, raw materials, semi-processed goods, and transport work.

All this brings much business and employment to Hong Kong, and satisfies people's living needs too, he said. Now that economic reforms are progressing in depth, there will be more industrial and agricultural products of better quality produced in China, and this will improve trade between the two.

In return, Chen added, the all-round economic reforms on the mainland will require Hong Kong to play a bigger role in the modernization drive by providing more trading opportunities.

For instance, the expansion of investment in industrial and agricultural production, the development of financial and service trades, and the improvement of people's living standards on the mainland will all increase the need to import production means and a wide variety of consumer goods from Hong Kong, Chen said.

Hong Kong can contribute to China's open policies with investment, techniques, equipment, and management skills and by promoting overseas trade. The past few years have shown that as international financial centre, free port, and shipping centre, information and tourist centre, Hong Kong has contributed a lot towards opening up the mainland.

The mainland continued to be Hong Kong's main source of imports in 1984 and Hong Kong became the second largest exporter to the mainland. Of all the overseas investment on the mainland, 70 percent is from Hong Kong and in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, it reached 90 percent.

In general, the success of China's economic reforms and its modernization achievements are the basic guarantees of future stability and prosperity for Hong Kong, Chen said.

Since the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong between the Chinese and British governments started in 1982, there have been all kinds of discussions, doubts and worries. However, out of respect for history and consideration for the interests of all Hong Kong people, China put forward the policy of "One state, two systems," and the joint declaration was finally signed. It won praise in Hong Kong and throughout the world.

Some people in Hong Kong still feel doubtful about how the joint declaration will be implemented and about China's policies. However, Chen said, the great changes which have taken place in China's political and economic fields since 1978 are obvious to all. Each step of progress made on the mainland will undoubtedly raise her prestige in Hong Kong and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POST-PH D COORDINATING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

OW191947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--A National Coordinating Committee for Post-Doctoral Research Centers was set up here Wednesday, according to the GUANGMING DAILY.

Teng Teng, vice-minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, is chairman of the committee, and T. D. Lee, professor of physics at Columbia University in the United States, has been invited as advisor.

The committee is composed of leading members from the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Education Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Aviation Industry Ministry and the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission.

The committee has been formed to supervise the establishment of research centers, enrollment of post-doctoral researchers and distribution of science foundation funds.

China decided to get up post-doctoral research centers and a science foundation for post-doctoral research earlier this month.

According to an earlier news report, the first batch of 250 outstanding young scientists with either Chinese or foreign doctorates would be enrolled in 1985 and 1986 as researchers at universities and research institutes before they were offered permanent jobs.

China has enrolled nearly 1,000 post-graduates for doctorates since 1981. Since 1978, over 3,000 Chinese post-graduates have gone to study abroad, some returning with doctorates.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH JOURNALS URGED TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE MATURE

OW202228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[By reporter Chen Rongsan]

[Text] Fuzhou, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The fifth annual national meeting on youth journals, which took place in Fuzhou 13-15 July, maintained that youth journals' principal task is to help young people become new, educated people with lofty ideals, and a high sense of morality and discipline during the four modernizations and reforms.

The agenda of the meeting was: studying and discussing how to do a still better job in helping young people become educated people with lofty ideals and a high sense of morality and discipline under the new situation; and discussing measures for correcting the problems regarding the substance of youth journals.

The delegates at the meeting maintained that in recent years certain youth journals have improperly catered to the unhealthy taste of a small number of young people, and have repeatedly published lengthy articles on how to enjoy life and dress well, and on marriage, love, sex. They said: Today the masses, including young people, are most interested in building a stronger and prosperous country with an affluent people. Large numbers of advanced young people have come to the fore in the torrent of accomplishing the four modernizations. They should be emulated and eulogized, so that young people will be encouraged by them to work hard to achieve the four modernizations. If we ignore propagating socialist spiritual civilization, our younger generation will be easily corrupted by capitalist ideas.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Yuanchao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, said: The four modernizations cannot be accomplished without a new generation of educated young people with lofty ideals, and a high sense of morality and discipline. National youth journals are shouldering a socialist responsibility, and they must place social interests ahead of everything else.

CSO: 4005/1176

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL LIBRARY WORKSHOP CONVENED IN BEIJING

OW182002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Since the last national workshop held in 1959, public libraries at county level and above increased from 96 to 2,217 in 1984, and their collections from 28 million copies to 249 million copies.

Bian Chenguang, director of the Culture Ministry's publications administration bureau, told this to a national library workshop which opened today. He predicted that by the end of this year, more than 80 percent of the country's counties will have libraries.

China's libraries are divided into three major systems. Apart from the public libraries, which belong to the Culture Ministry system, libraries belonging to the higher education system increased from 212 in 1956 to more than 900 in 1984, and their collections from 37 million copies to 250 million copies. In addition, the science and technology system now has some 4,000 libraries.

Another senior official of the ministry said the total collections of the country's libraries reaches about 2 billion copies, nearly two copies for each person.

Bai said libraries have played an important role in the country's modernization program in recent years by improving management, prolonging opening hours and strengthening consultation and information service.

However, he admitted that problems, some serious, still exist:

Some libraries are not clear about their tasks and their work is not suited to the country's current reforms;

Overall planning for library collections is lacking;

Some libraries are poor in management; and

Many librarians are not professionally qualified.

Bian said the current workshop will aim at studying the above problems and working out solutions.

Heads of libraries and cultural departments all over the country, altogether 210, will discuss the report, "Opinions on strengthening and improving library work (draft)," which will be submitted to the central government. They will also exchange experiences and ideas.

During the six-day workshop, an exhibition of the achievements of China's libraries will be held.

CSO: 4000/314

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE URGES LONG-TERM EDUCATION PROGRAM

OW201154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--China's local authorities are urged to map out a program for the development of education up to the year 2000, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported.

The paper said that the State Education Commission, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel issued a joint circular 12 July requiring all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to have the work completed within two 1986 [as published].

The circular was approved by the State Council.

Vice-Premier Wan Li said earlier this year that the present disproportion in the training of specialists and skilled workers has a seriously adverse effect on the improvement of workers' skills and product quality.

Vocational and technical education was described as the bottleneck in China's educational system.

The program should be based on the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on restructuring the educational system, China's strategic objects and steps for economic and social development by the end of the century and in the first half of the next century.

The circular stipulated that the program should include estimates of economic and social development, industrial structure, personnel structure in different industries, and national income and distribution.

The circular also said that after the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions complete their programs in 1986 the national program will be worked out in the first half of 1987.

CSO: 4000/315

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO SEND 3,000 CADRES TO TRAIN TEACHERS IN 22 PROVINCES, REGIONS

HK250523 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Shinan]

[Text] More than 3,000 cadres are leaving Beijing to train teachers in the countryside as part of the party and central government's effort to improve education at grass-roots level.

The cadres, all volunteers from work units under the direction of the party's Central Committee and central government, will help train primary and middle school teachers in 22 provinces and autonomous regions.

The shortage of well-qualified teachers was identified as a major problem at the national conference on education held in May.

The party's Central Committee issued the "Decision on the Reform of the Education System" after the conference, which promised to send teachers, senior students and cadres from government organizations to work temporarily in local schools and colleges.

In mid-June applications were invited, and more than 3,250 cadres responded, well over the 3,000 needed.

Most of the volunteers are young and middle-aged intellectuals. Among them, 95 per cent have university or college degrees, and 81 per cent are party or Youth League members.

Twenty-two "Lecturer Contingents" have been formed. Only Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Jiangsu, Liaoning and Zhejiang provinces and the Tibetan Autonomous Region will not receive any volunteers.

The major task of the lecturers is to train local teachers; only a small number will actually substitute the "trainees" in their teaching, and some others will investigate local levels of education.

Before setting off in August, the members of the contingents are to study the state of education in China and the party's policies on education.

On the opening day of the lecturers' study course, He Dongchang, deputy-minister of the State Education Commission, said that the project shows how much importance the Central Committee attaches to education. It will inspire the whole party and society in general to pay attention to education. "The meaning of which is more than the training itself," he said.

The 22 provinces and autonomous regions are preparing to receive the lecturers and have sent representatives to Beijing to discuss details with the central organizations.

Representatives from Anhui Province told their Beijing counterparts that the lecturers contingents will be a great help to the province, which urgently needs qualified teachers. Forty-three per cent of teachers in the province's senior middle-schools, 73 per cent in the junior middle-schools and 46 per cent in the primary schools have not acquired the educational qualifications required for their jobs.

CSO: 4000/318

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COLLEGES GIVEN MORE PLACEMENT POWER--Beijing, July 14 (Xinhua)--Ministries and local authorities which run colleges and the colleges themselves are given greater power over job assignment of college graduates this year, as the state council tries to narrow the scope of central planning. There are 277,000 college graduates this school year. Only less than 30,000 graduates will be covered by the central plan this year, according to a report circulated by the state council, while the number of graduates to be assigned jobs by ministries and localities will be expanded. In all cases, greater contacts between the colleges and employer units are allowed. As an experiment, the 3,000 graduates of Beijing-based Qinghua University and the Jiaotong University in Shanghai are open to choice by employer units. The report says that the new methods aim at making job assignment more rational. But it also stresses that local authorities and ministries should have their own plans to assign students at their disposal to promote personnel movability, college graduates, beginning from this year, will be able to move to another place of work after working for five consecutive years at their first jobs, the report said. In the past, the usual practice was that a college graduate was permanently kept at his place of work once he was assigned to it.  
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 14 Jul 85 OW]

CONFERENCE URGES LEGAL TRAINING--Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--A nationwide conference which has just closed here has urged training in general legal knowledge for primary school children. The conference indicated that this would help the children distinguish clearly between right and wrong, and avoid violating the law and social discipline. It would also help impart a general sense of proper behavior among society. The 6-day conference, which ended Monday, was attended by 120 representatives from educational and judicial departments of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. According to the conference, simple courses on the legal system should include general knowledge of the laws concerned with daily life. A 5-year publicity campaign to teach people the general concepts and principles of law is now underway throughout China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 24 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/318

EAST REGION

**SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN ADDRESSES AWARD MEETING**

OW200611 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The city government convened an award meeting for achievements in agricultural science and technology at the Shanghai Exhibition Center on the morning of 15 July. Some 50 scientific discoveries and technological inventions received awards.

Attending were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Deputy Secretary Jiang Zemin; Mayor Wang Daohan; Deputy Secretaries Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo; Vice Mayors Liu Zhenyuan and Ye Gongqi; Yang Shifa, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, and others.

Rui Xingwen spoke at the meeting. He particularly pointed out that the orientation of agricultural development in Shanghai's outskirts is, primarily, to guarantee the needs of the city residents' daily life. Priority should be given to production of vegetables, hogs, poultry, eggs, and aquatic products, to lay a solid foundation for Shanghai's supply of nonstaple foodstuffs. At the same time, they should pay adequate attention to grain production. Nonstaple foodstuffs and grains are the two footholds. Once they stand firm on the two footholds, they can develop and explore other areas.

In recent years, the number of research results in agricultural science and technology awarded in Shanghai has exceeded 500, including the 50 awarded this year. Most of the 50 research results are in the area of nonstaple foodstuffs' production for urban consumption.

CSO: 4005/1205

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR WAN DAOHAN STEPS DOWN 24 JUL

OW241656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 24 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Maodi)--Wang Daohan, the 70-year-old mayor of Shanghai, resigned here today, saying the country's modernization drive needed younger officials.

Deputies to the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, which opened today, accepted his resignation. A new mayor will be chosen at the session to lead the city of 12 million people.

Over the past five years under Wang's leadership, Shanghai's smooth economic development has provided the state with a steady flow of finance, while the city has made much progress in implementing the policy of opening to the rest of the world and restructuring its economy.

Shanghai's economic development strategy, drawn up by Wang and other municipal leaders, has been approved by the State Council. Several hundred economic experts have been hired to advise, and the program must now be implemented.

The city plans to import and adopt advanced technology to streamline traditional industries, develop new ones and expand service trades.

Authorities want to improve infrastructure and create a good environment for investors, and to strive to turn Shanghai into a modern socialist city with a rational industrial structure and advanced cultural, scientific and technological standards by the end of the century.

During the last few months of the tenure of office, Wang devoted most of his time to publicizing the strategy.

However, the strains on communications, housing and the environment are still tremendous even though city authorities have made great efforts. Further efforts will be needed for many years to come.

"Now that I have resigned, I'll have plenty of time to carry out research," said Wang. He will conduct research into China's socialist economy and its management, and the world economy.

He plans to begin by collecting information about economic problems in the Pacific region.

The Department of Economics at Fudan University has offered him a professorship.

Wang studied at the Jiaotong University in the 1930's.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

XINHUA PROFILES NEW SHANGHAI VICE MAYOR

OW281414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--With a woman doctor elected its vice-mayor today, Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China, has a female vice-mayor for the first time since 1949.

"I never thought of becoming a vice-mayor. But people's trust gives me confidence and strength," said Xie Lijuan after she was elected at the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress which closed here this afternoon.

Xie, who graduated from the Shanghai No. 2 Medical College in 1961, has established a name with her dedication to the profession, a tough disposition and administrative expertise, according to her colleagues in the Central Hospital of the Luwan District where she worked for more than 20 years. Two and a half years ago, she was promoted to deputy head of the hospital which has more than 500 beds.

One year later, Xie Lijuan was elected deputy head of the Luwan District with a population of 500,000.

During her days in the district government, she solved many problems relating to education, such as refresh study and housing for primary and middle school teachers, funds for education, school laboratory equipment and books.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

NEW SHANGHAI MAYOR PROMISES TO WORK HARD

OW281720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--Shanghai new Mayor Jiang Zemin told reporters here today that he would like first to spend some time in making investigation and study.

He said he would work hard to carry out the directives of the central authorities concerning Shanghai and implement the municipal plan for economic development, which had been ratified by the State Council.

Jiang, 58, was elected mayor of Shanghai at the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress this afternoon, after Wang Daohan resigned because of advanced age.

According to the development plan, Shanghai, China's largest city with 12 million people, will become a modernized socialist city which is open to other parts of China and the rest of the world and has an advanced level of science and technology and a rational production mix.

Jiang said he would study hard because he lacked experience in running such a big city.

He graduated from Shanghai's Jiaotong University in the 1940's and is a senior engineer. He once served in the First Ministry of Machine-Building before being appointed first vice-minister and minister of electronics industry. He was transferred to Shanghai and served as deputy secretary of the municipal party committee a little over one month ago.

During the past one month, he, together with party Secretary Rui Xingwen, has made extensive investigations by hearing reports and making inspection tours of factories, schools, research institutes and residential quarters.

In order to improve the city's public utilities, Jiang and Rui spent 12 half-days in surveying streets and lanes. He also joined street sweepers in removing a huge pile of garbage on a hot summer day.

Jiang speaks English and Russian and can read books in Romanian, French and Japanese. He likes music and literature.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

**SHANDONG MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL**

**SK180430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85**

[Excerpts] At 1500 on 17 July, a memorial service was held at the auditorium of the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee to express condolences on the death of Professor Fang Zongxi, a member of the CPC; vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; a deputy to the Sixth NPC; vice chairman of the board of directors of China Society of Oceans, Lakes, and Islands; secretary general of the China Oceanography Society; former deputy dean of the provincial oceanography college; and a national noted marine biologist.

Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the memorial service at which (Wen Shengchang), dean of the provincial oceanography college, delivered a memorial speech.

Attending the service were Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Peng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province; Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhou Xingfu and Guo Yicheng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Shi Ping, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; (Zhang Kun), mayor of Qingdao City; (Li Dingzheng), chairman of the Qingdao City People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Wang Jinwu), chairman of the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee.

Presenting wreaths at the service were the NPC Standing Committee, the National CPPCC Committee, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Shandong Provincial Advisory Commission, the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Qingdao City CPC Committee, the Qingdao City People's Government, the Qingdao City People's Congress Standing Committee, the Qingdao City CPPCC Committee, and the Shandong Oceanography College.

Also presenting wreaths to the service were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Zhuang Xiquan, honorary chairman of the China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Hu Yuzhi, chairman of the China Democratic League; Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC

Committee and governor of Shandong Province; Su Yiran, chairman of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee; Liu Peng, secretary of the Qingdao City CPC Committee; responsible comrades of Qingdao City, including (Zhang Kun), mayor of Qingdao City; and the domestic and foreign friends of Professor Fang Zongxi and his students and relatives.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN ATTENDS MEETING ON OLD CADRES

OW211324 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Lin Guoyuan]

[Excerpts] The meeting on work regarding old cadres in Fujian ended on 22 June. The meeting called on old cadres to support the new cadres in boldly carrying out their work and urged the new cadres to take good care of the old cadres. The meeting pointed out: Various localities must keep pace with the new situation, take good care of the retired cadres politically and in livelihood, and serve the party's general goal and task in going work regarding old cadres in the course of carrying out reforms.

Attending the meeting's closing ceremony were Xiang Nan, Cheng Xu, Gao Hu, Wang Yishi, Li Mintang, and Zhi Shichang.

Comrade Xiang Nan delivered a speech at the meeting. In his speech, he stressed the following two points:

1. Old cadres are our party's valuable treasure. We must take good care of them. Everyone will get old, and those who are old must step down from their post. From now on, there will be more people retiring, and our work with regard to old cadres will become more arduous. We incumbent cadres must take good care of those old cadres.
2. It is hoped that the old cadres will enthusiastically support the new cadres in boldly carrying out their work. However, they should refrain from interfering with new cadres' jobs. We must concern ourselves with the growth of the new rising force and help new cadres carry out their work well.

Cheng Xu and Gao Hu also delivered speeches at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: To establish the system of helping old cadres retire and retreat to the second line and properly solve the problem of the new cadres succeeding the old represents a profound change in the cadre system and a major policy decision of strategic significance that will determine if our party will flourish and our country remain stable and orderly over a long period and if our nation will be able to successfully achieve its magnificent goal of socialist modernization. Following the continuous development and

improvement of the cadre system and the economic system, our work with regard to old cadres will become even more arduous than ever before. This year more than 4,100 old cadres will retire. As of the end of 1987, the number of retired cadres will reach 20,000. Many new problems will crop up in handling old cadres. We must study and solve these problems. Doing a good job in dealing with old cadres is of great significance. Various localities must further raise their awareness and strengthen their leadership over the work in handling old cadres.

The meeting also called on various localities to organize all the forces in society to do a good job in dealing with old cadres, open up new avenues, encourage retired cadres to continue to serve the four modernizations program, strengthen their ideological and political work over the retired cadres, further improve organs that serve the old cadres, and strengthen those departments in handling old cadres' affairs.

CSO: 4005/1205

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI SYMPOSIUM ON IDEOPOLITICAL WORK ENDS

OW121141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Ma Congfei), the municipal symposium on ideological and political work among staff and workers, which ended yesterday afternoon, emphatically pointed out that leaders at all levels should regard doing a good job in grasping education on ideals and discipline and bringing up a contingent of staff and workers with ideals, ethics, culture, and discipline as the major contents of work. The symposium, which lasted 3 days, was convened by the municipal party committee's propaganda department and the municipal society for research on ideological and political work among staff and workers. The more than 300 delegates from various departments attending the symposium provided the symposium with a total of 70 pieces of materials, including reports on their experiences in doing a good job in ideological and political work, investigation reports, and theses of an exploratory nature.

The symposium pointed out: In carrying education on ideals and discipline, it is necessary to place the stress on party members and cadres, and to conduct the education separately at different levels. It is necessary to carry out education on party spirit among party members and cadres to enable them to have a firm communist faith, to organize strict discipline, and to become models for the masses. Among the broad masses of people, it is necessary to continue in-depth education on patriotism and socialism and to motivate them to conscientiously study politics, culture, and technology; to positively take part in various kinds of healthy and beneficial cultural and athletic activities; and to diligently do a good job in their respective work.

(Gong Jinhan), deputy director of the municipal party committee's propaganda department, presided over the symposium; (Wu Jian), vice president of the municipal society for research on ideological and political work among staff and workers, delivered the opening speech; and (Pan Weimin), deputy director of the propaganda department, made a summing-up speech.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK162257 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 2

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 23 May, Guo Yicheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee at the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Guo Yicheng said: Since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, our provincial patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed under the leadership of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and through the concerted efforts of all committee members and personnel. The building of the CPPCC organizations at all levels has been strengthened continuously and the work of the CPPCC committees, the various democratic parties, and the Federation of Industry and Commerce has been further invigorated. We have done much and scored remarkable achievements in promoting the four modernizations construction and the cause of reunifying the motherland. Guo Yicheng reviewed several major tasks carried out since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee:

1. We have extensively and deeply carried out study and propaganda work to cater to the needs of the situation and tasks. In mid-November last year, we held the eighth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPPCC Committee to conscientiously study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure, and the Sino-British Joint Declaration, relayed and studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech given during his inspection tour in Shandong, enabled the committee members to further deepen their understanding of the major theories and practical significance of the decision, and clearly defined the direction, the nature, and the tasks of reform, as well as the basic principles and policies.
2. We have further straightened out the guiding ideology in professional work, displayed the superiority of the talented persons and intellectuals of the CPPCC Committees, and scored new successes in serving the four modernizations construction. After the convocation of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee held four Standing Committee meetings and ten meetings of CPPCC chairmen to conscientiously discuss the issues of reforming the economic structure with a focus on the reform of the urban economy and developing the commodity economy, as well

as some major policies, and to offer valuable suggestions on invigorating the economy of Shandong, and making the people in Shandong prosperous.

3. We have grasped the implementation of policies, and basically solved the problems related to the implementation of policies among the national CPPCC Committee members staying in Shandong and the provincial CPPCC Committee members. Last year, in the course of cooperating with the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee in implementing the various united front work policies, we, in particular, grasped the implementation of policies among the provincial CPPCC Committee members and the national CPPCC Committee members staying in the province. Among the CPPCC Committee members at four levels across the province, 1,004 persons asked for resolution of their problems in line with policies. Among them, 5 persons were members of the national CPPCC Committee--some of their problems had been solved, while others were basically dealt with--and 78 persons were provincial CPPCC Committee members--about 95 percent of their problems had been solved. About 90 percent of the problems of the CPPCC Committee members of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government had been solved, and about 86 percent of the problems of the CPPCC Committee members of counties (cities and districts) had been solved.

4. We have carried out more propaganda work, strengthened ties, and made positive contributions to realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. In order to cope with the needs of development, this committee held meetings on several occasions to study the important speeches of the central leading comrades on the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and organized Taiwan compatriots and their family members, KMT personnel who defected, and returned Overseas Chinese to visit and view the achievements of the motherland's four modernizations construction. Through visits, their patriotic enthusiasm had been boosted and the propaganda work became more realistic.

5. We have adhered to the patriotic direction, and actively collected and studied cultural and historical data. In the past year, the cultural and historical data research committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee took patriotism as its guiding ideology, adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts, vigorously carried out its work, and strengthened its cultural and historical data collection and compilation work.

6. We have strengthened the building of organs, improved our workstyle and established closed ties with the city and county CPPCC Committees.

Guo Yicheng said: At present, China's reform of the economic structure focusing on the reform of the urban economy is being steadily carried out. The reform of the economic structure is the focus of all spheres of work in China, as well as the central work of the CPPCC Committees. We should carry out our activities around such a focal point, and make all spheres of work successful.

1. We should conscientiously organize the CPPCC Committee members to study, and further strengthen propaganda and education in the united front and the work of the CPPCC Committees. With the deepening of reform and opening to the outside world, all committee members should conscientious study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, current events and politics, scientific and technological knowledge, and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure, and should suggest ways and means to implement reform.
2. We should fully display the favorable conditions of the CPPCC, and vigorously contribute to reform and the work of opening to the outside world. At present, the reform of the economic structure, focusing on the reform of the urban economy, is being steadily and prudently carried out. The work of the CPPCC Committees should serve and be subjected to the economic structural reform and the work of opening to the outside world. We should actively help the various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce carry out all kinds of consulting activities and pool their rich intellectual resources, and enable them to play a greater role in serving the four modernizations construction and the reform of the economic structure.
3. We should grasp the problems of the CPPCC Committee members in line with policies from start to finish, and strive to fulfill this task this year. Judging from the province's handling of problems of the CPPCC Committee members in line with policies, our progress in this field is imbalanced despite our great achievements. Some localities still have many problems left over, or remaining, and their tasks in this field are fairly heavy. Therefore, we should exert strenuous efforts to solve their problems.
4. We should vigorously publicize the idea of "one country, two systems," and vigorously contribute to the reunification of the motherland. We should actively publicize the party's and the government's principles and policies concerning Taiwan, and the construction achievements as well as the changes in the livelihood of the people residing in the hometowns of those who live in Taiwan.
5. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the motions work conference of the National CPPCC Committee, and do a good job in handling motions, as well as handling letters and visits from the people.
6. We should strengthen the work of collecting and studying cultural and historical data and conscientiously attend to publication work. The work of collecting and compiling cultural and historical data occupies an important place in the work of the CPPCC Committees. Therefore, we should continue to do a good job in this regard.
7. We should establish closer ties with the committee members, strengthen guidance over the work of the city and county CPPCC Committees, fully display their wisdom and talents, and encourage them to offer plans for the economic structural reform and to exert efforts for the four modernizations construction and the reunification of the motherland.

8. We should strengthen the building of the provincial CPPCC organs, further readjust and replenish the leading bodies of the functional organs, continue to attend to structural reform, strengthen training for middle-aged and young cadres, and unceasingly enhance the political awareness and professional ability of cadres and workers.

Guo Yicheng said, in conclusion: At present, we are faced with a new situation and new tasks. We should hold aloft the banner of patriotism under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, earnestly implement the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, unite with all forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors, and make greater contributions to fulfilling the three major tasks centering on economic construction, as well as reform and the work of opening to the outside world.

CSO: 4005/1209

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK180426 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Li Huimin, chief procurator of the Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May--place not stated]

[Text] Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial Peoples Procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at all levels across the province have conscientiously implemented the new constitution; resolutely implemented the law and policies; closely focused on the four socialist modernizations and the reform of the economic structure to continue carrying out the struggle against serious criminal offenders and serious economic activities; comprehensively conducted procuratorial work; and actively made contributions to safeguarding socialist democracy and legality, to realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and to ensuring a smooth progress of economic construction and economic restructuring.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: In the course of conducting the struggle against criminal activities, procuratorial organs at all levels continued to resolutely implement the principle of "seriously and rapidly catching the whole lot in a dragnet" in accordance with the law; and aimed their attack at murderers, rapists, robbers, bomb planters, serious thieves, serious hooligans, and serious criminal offenders who abducted and sold the population. In conducting the struggle, procuratorial organs cooperated with public security organs and courts, conditioned one another, and persistently handled affairs in accordance with the law so that the pace of handling cases was accelerated and the quality of handling cases was upgraded. While strictly dealing blows to these criminals, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province conscientiously implemented the principle of tackling problems comprehensively; persistently and simultaneously attended to "attack, transformation, precaution, and education"; and prevented and reduced criminal activities.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: While strictly dealing blows to criminal offenders, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province continuously

attached primary importance to dealing blows to economic criminal activities, further strengthened the work of checking economic criminal activities, and focused on striking blows at those who took advantage of reforms to engage in corruption and accept bribes, to engage in smuggling, speculation, and swindle; to steal and evade taxes; to steal state and collective property; and to damage the legal rights of specialized households integrated economic operations. Serious economic criminal activities exist at present and a tendency toward remarkably rampant economic criminal activities has emerged in many localities. In particular, some state personnel take advantage of conducting reforms to engage in illegal criminal activities. Some take advantage of their functions to fraudulently purchase state materials in short supply and resell them at a profit and to set up various types of companies to illegally buy up materials in great demand in order to reap staggering profits. Some engage in corruption and stealing, and ask for and accept bribes. The amount of money that they illegally gained will astonish us. Thus, we will never slacken our guard against the struggle against serious economic criminal activities. We should consciously enhance our leadership to thoroughly, sustainedly, and solidly conduct the struggle. In particular, we must seriously and strictly deal blows to serious economic criminals who damage the reform of the economic structure, never be soft on them in order to safeguard and promote a smooth progress of the economic restructuring and the economic construction.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Enhancing the construction of the ranks of cadres and policemen is an organizational guarantee for achieving procuratorial work. We must continue to organize the broad masses of cadres and policemen to deeply study and implement the decision set forth at the 3d plenum of the 12 CPC Central Committee, persist in the four basic principles, and consciously serve the general tasks and goals of the four socialist modernizations. In accordance with the rules in the constitution and the law, procuratorial organs should carry into full play their functions of supervising legal work. We should persistently and unswervingly implement the principle of seriously and rapidly punishing criminals in accordance with the law, closely cooperate with relevant departments, and never be slack in ceaselessly attending to the struggle against criminal offenders. We should consciously strengthen the work of checking economic criminal activities; strictly handle affairs in line with the law; deal blows to criminal offenders steadily, correctly, and firmly; strive to further improve public security; and ensure smooth progress in economic restructuring and economic construction.

CSO: 4005/1209

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK171420 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Report delivered by Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May: "Carry Out the Functions of Judicial Organs to Safeguard Smooth Progress of the Economic Restructuring"]

[Text] Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May.

President Liang Deshan said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, people's courts at all levels across the province have strictly implemented the state Constitution and law, fully played the functions of judicial organs, taken a general guiding ideology of safeguarding and promoting the economic restructuring and the modernized economic construction, and enthusiastically conducted their work. 1) They persisted in the principle of severe and rapid punishment in accordance with the law and strictly punished serious criminal offenders. In the past year, with a focus on strictly punishing serious criminal offenders who jeopardized public security and serious economic criminals, people's courts at all levels across the province timely accomplished their tasks of trying various kinds of criminal cases. 2) They strengthened the work of trying civil affairs and correctly, legally, and timely handled civil disputes. 3) In order to adapt to the needs of the modernized economic construction, they vigorously conducted the work of handling economic cases. Last year, the first provincial meeting on the work of trying economic cases was held. The meeting summed up the experiences in trying economic cases gained in the past few years, defined the tasks for trying economic cases and the scale of concluding these cases, proceeded from the province's conditions to set forth priorities in enthusiastically concluding and handling cases, further strengthened the forces involved in trying cases, widely disseminated the economic legal system, conscientiously summed up experiences, and effectively promoted the development of the work of trying economic cases. 4) They strengthened the supervision over the trial work and did a good job in handling the appeals work and the work of answering letters and receiving visits from the people. 5) They made efforts to increase efficiency in handling cases and enthusiastically engaged in the overall improvement of public security. 6) They strengthened the construction of the

ranks of cadres and policemen and upgraded their political and professional quality. People's courts at all levels further strengthened ideological and political work and educated cadres and policemen to firmly foster communist ideals and beliefs; to persist in the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly; to handle affairs in accordance with party spirit, principles, and policies, and the law; to resolutely resist the corrosive influence of various harmful trends; to resist corruption and contamination, and to consciously safeguard the fine image of trial organs and people's judges. During the past year, the broad masses of cadres and policemen of the courts conscientiously and cautiously did their duty, quietly immersed themselves in hard work, and fulfilled arduous tasks. A large group of models have emerged who seek truth from facts, strictly enforce the law, are impartial and incorruptible, and serve the people wholeheartedly.

President Liang Deshan said: Under the new situation in which we carry out the reform of the economic structure and the modernizations program, the work of people's courts is geared to many new conditions and new problems. The tasks of people's courts are even more heavy and arduous. We must make efforts to carry forward our achievements and to correct mistakes, better implement the Constitution and the law, handle affairs strictly in line with the law, strictly enforce the law and investigate all illegal activities, and ensure conscientious adherence to and strict implementation of the laws that have been formulated. We should continue to rapidly and strictly punish serious criminal offenders who jeopardize public security according to the law, and resolutely deal blows to economic criminal activities. We should vigorously strengthen the work of trying economic and civil criminal cases and the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the people. We should strengthen the self-construction of the ranks of cadres and policemen, ceaselessly study new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences, strive to create a new situation in the work of the people's courts, and make greater contributions to the realization of the party's general tasks and general goals.

CSO: 4005/1208

EAST REGION

LEGAL EDUCATION FOR COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS EMPHASIZED

Hangzhou XUEXI YU SIKAO [STUDY AND REFLECT] in Chinese No 2, 20 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Ni Jihua [0242 7162 5478]: "Communist Party Members Must Obey the Law"]

[Text] Referring to socialist legal construction in his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "The problem today is this: a considerable number of party members, including some responsible cadres, as well as many citizens, fail to fully understand the importance of legal construction. There still occur many cases in which the law is not followed or enforced strictly. The statutes in our books have not been fully observed and carried out." In other words, on no account will this socialist nation of ours allow anyone to be above the law, still less permit party members including responsible cadres to do as they please and commit all kinds of outrages. However, even today there are some members and cadres who have a very weak sense of legality and who often abuse their authority, flout party discipline and the law of the land and blatantly infringe upon citizens' civil rights and wilfully deprive them of their democratic rights. According to the Justice Department of Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, it handled 60 cases in which a citizen's rights were violated from 1980 through last June. Of these 60 cases, half involved rural and commune cadres. If we include cases perpetrated by cadres from enterprises, institutions and other organizations, the proportion will go up to two-thirds, most of which involve party members. Of the 160 people implicated in the 100 or so similar cases handled by a relevant department in Shaoxing, 108, or two-thirds, were rural grassroots cadres and state workers. Their illegal behavior in violation of civil rights generally takes the following forms: 1. torture with the aim of extorting a confession, illegal interrogation, inflicting corporal punishment on a person to force him to make a statement, implicating innocent people in a case; 2. illegal custody, depriving a citizen of his personal freedom without authorization; 3. conducting illegal body searches, illegal search of a person's domicile, treating a citizen as a criminal suspect without the permission of a judicial organ or going through the required procedures; 4. illegal entry into a citizen's domicile and disrupting his normal daily life; and 5. infringing upon one's freedom of correspondence, opening a person's mail without authorization and intercepting a citizen's parcels, etc. As to why cadres commit these crimes, reasons vary from case to case. In upholding law and order in the course of duty, some cadres discover certain petty

criminals such as pickpockets and resort to illegal, crude and violent methods. They willfully bind the criminals up, beat them hanging down and take them into illegal custody. In the 6 months from September 1983 through March 1984, for instance, one deputy village head in Tonglu County, who also doubled as public security, civil administration and judicial assistant, abused his public authority, willfully had people bound and beaten up, and imprisoned and inflicted corporal punishment on eight minor offenders and innocent citizens, all in the name of doing his job. At times he threw a citizen into jail for a dozen days or so merely on the strength of one person's word. In dealing with thefts and other cases involving property losses, he was so desperate to solve a case that he did not bother to carry out investigations, being content to hear just one side of the story. Biased, arbitrary and subjective, he falsely accused the innocent and tortured them in his kangaroo court until they pleaded guilty. Then there was this rural party committee secretary in Jinhua who had a woman interrogated, beaten and kicked on account of one person's allegation that she was a prostitute. She was made to undress and stand in the snow outdoors. When she was locked indoors, she was given neither clothes nor a blanket. Humiliated and abused, the woman was seriously injured and pleaded guilty. In dealing with civil disputes involving themselves or their friends and relatives, other comrades use the power and influence of their office to get their way. The son of a district CPC committee member in Tiantai County was electrocuted when he failed to observe operating procedures while working at the power supply department. Unhappy with the procedures of the department, which were perfectly in order, the committee member hauled the department head onto a tractor, ignoring others' attempts to stop him, and kidnapped the victim to his village where he was surrounded and beaten up by his relatives, resulting in serious injury. There are yet other unprincipled cadres who use their office for private gain, hitting out at personal enemies and settling personal scores in the guise of carrying out their duties. The party secretary and security section chief of a company in Wenzhou investigated comrades who had opposed and exposed them as economic criminals. He had them locked up, restricted their personal freedom and forced them to make statements. As a result, one of their victims was driven to commit suicide. Motivated solely by self-interest, some comrades are only concerned with profiting at public expense. They are envious of the rich and if they cannot get a piece of the action, they become unreasonable and resort to coercion and bullying. A village party branch secretary in Chengxing County was just such a cadre. He insisted on putting a relative on the payroll of a fireproof porcelain factory contracted by Li Yaoming [2621 5069 2494], a specialized householder, and often scrounged money out of the factory. When his unreasonable demands were turned down by Li Yaoming, he went around spreading word about Li Yaoming's so-called financial problems and instigated fellow villagers including Wu Buchang [2976 6752 7022] to have Li Yaoming detained unjustifiably and kept in solitary confinement for investigation.

The various forms of illegal behavior above show that although the offenders make up only a minority, they have a deleterious influence on the prestige of the party, damage cadre-mass relations, seriously militate against improving the party climate and social atmosphere, and undermine socialist legal construction and the development of spiritual civilization. As a result, we must comprehensively educate the rank and file and cadres in the legal system

so that they become more legal-minded and set a more effective example in understanding and obeying the law and correcting the miscellaneous violations of party discipline and the law within the contingent of party members and cadres. This task, which brooks no delay, is also an extremely important part of party rectification. We absolutely cannot ignore this aspect of our party rectification education.

12581

CSO: 4005/1107

EAST REGION

**EX-PRESIDENT OF SHANDONG UNIVERSITY ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION**

HK170255 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The development of education deserves as much attention as agriculture, energy, transport and science and technology, says Wu Fuheng, former president of Shandong University.

In an article in a new monthly magazine POPULAR TRIBUNE, Wu says that the key to socialist modernization lies in science and technology, and education is the most crucial infrastructure of all. Therefore, he would like to see careful research done on the spectrum of specialized personnel needed in all fields before national economic plans are drawn up.

Currently, education funds generally fall short of needs, he points out. Present education methods and especially job-assignment also need to be reformed.

Wu divides education into three kinds--general, professional and social, and suggests immediate reform in each of them. Teacher training is the foundation of general education, which includes pre-school, primary and middle school education, and the natural and social sciences at higher levels.

In schools, and especially at universities, outdated textbooks and obsolete force-feeding teaching methods should be replaced with modern ones, he says. University education should concentrate on developing the independent ability to discover and to solve problems in real life and on fostering the pioneering, exploratory spirit.

Technical and professional education should also be developed in the fields of industry, agriculture, medicine, finance and law. The emphasis should be on practical abilities, in order to provide the qualified technical and management personnel needed to build the economy. Training middle-level technicians and management staff can also help absorb high school graduates who cannot go to university.

Social education includes all kinds of part-time study in night schools, through television courses, correspondence colleges and inservice training. It plays an important role in improving the political, cultural and professional levels of everyone, whether cadres or ordinary people.

Many problems in the past have been due to over-centralization. Schools are in the business of teaching and research, and should be given more power to administer their own personnel, management and finances.

A university president should be an expert not just in an academic field but also in education management, and should concentrate on the management side of his job, Wu says. He needs the authority to appoint departmental and office heads and to draw up plans.

While the president is in charge of teaching and administration work, the university party committee should concentrate on carrying out party policies, especially those policies on intellectuals, Wu adds.

A university should be the centre of education and scientific research. It should also provide services to society, such as technical and scientific consultation and personnel training, he says.

Apart from social recognition, most intellectuals value political trust more than anything else. They should therefore, be treated as part of the working class and enjoy full freedom to express their views and opinions in academic fields within the spirit of the constitution and the law.

CSO: 4000/315

EAST REGION

**9-YEAR EDUCATION COMPULSORY FOR SHANGHAI STUDENTS**

OW281228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA)--Shanghai is to enforce nine-year compulsory education at primary and junior middle schools, according to new regulations adopted at the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress which closed here today.

The compulsory education covers children from the ages of six to 15, who will be admitted to schools free of tuition.

The city will gradually popularize senior middle school education, which covers general senior middle schools, secondary vocational schools, technical schools and professional schools, with a schooling from two to four years.

The education program is also applicable to deaf-mutes, blind and mentally retarded children.

Parents or guardians refusing to perform the obligations will be fined.

The regulations also ban employment by businesses or other work units of children who have not completed the compulsory education program.

Education surtax will be levied on urban and rural enterprises to ensure that the educational spending will increase step by step.

There are now in Shanghai more than 3,000 primary schools and nearly 900 middle schools (300 are complete middle schools offering both junior and middle school courses), with a total enrollment of 1.4 million and a teaching staff of 160,000. In addition, there are 21 schools or classes for deaf-mutes, blind and mentally retarded children.

The city will enter a peak period of primary and middle school enrollment, which is expected to exceed two million in the next ten years.

The spending on general education in Shanghai has increased at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent since 1978, Vice-Mayor Liu Zhenyuan said. It was budgeted at 350 million yuan for 1985, 28 percent more than in 1984.

Junior middle school education is basically universal in urban areas and about 90 percent of people eligible for senior middle school education have been enrolled. But junior middle school education has not yet been popularized on rural outskirts.

The vice-mayor said that the municipal government has decided to make junior middle school education compulsory on rural outskirts in the next two or three years and senior middle school education compulsory by the year 1990 in urban areas.

The municipal government has also decided to further enhance the social status of teachers in primary and middle schools, improve their working and living conditions, add new school buildings and facilities and increase educational funds through a variety of channels.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN ADDRESSES JIANGXI PARTY SCHOOL

OW090444 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Party School held a solemn graduation ceremony this morning to bid farewell to students of the school's general and theoretical training classes, the first since the beginning of its regular education. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; and (Lu Xiuzhen), member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended the ceremony.

Secretary Han Shaofen gave an important speech. She said: I ardently hope that you, the graduates, will strive to become backbone elements in promoting reform and revitalizing Jiangxi, models in rectifying party style and observing party discipline, public servants serving the people wholeheartedly, and examples for other in both word and study.

Comrade Wan Shaofen also asked school authorities to uphold correct education policies to train competent, high-caliber party and government functionaries. She said: It is necessary to constantly explore and improve teaching methods and to try to develop the students' ability in observing, analyzing, and resolving problems and in taking charge of their work. It is necessary to constantly raise faculty members' political awareness and professional standards and improve the quality of teaching. It is necessary to work hard to create a new situation in Jiangxi's party school work.

CSO: 4005/1178

EAST REGION

MORE CHURCHES OPEN FOR SHANGHAI CATHOLICS

OW181813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Hong Kong, July 18 (XINHUA)--Twenty Catholic churches were opened in the Shanghai diocese in recent years, announced Bishop Jin Luxian, head of a 8-member Catholic delegation from Shanghai, at a press conference here today.

The visiting assistant bishop of the Shanghai diocese said that congregations in Shanghai were satisfied with their religious life.

"In the first five months of this year, more than 30,000 worshipers received holy communions in the church in Sheshan and over 20,000 confessions were heard," he said.

The first edition of more than 300,000 copies of prayer books will soon come off the press, he added.

Answering questions on "family meetings," Bishop Jin said, "As more churches are opened, the great majority of the believers in the diocese enjoy worshiping in churches, except those who live far away from the churches."

The Shanghai Catholic delegation has visited Catholic hospitals, schools and service centers here during the past two days.

CSO: 4000/323

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY RECRUITMENT IN JIANGSU--Party organizations at various levels in the province have done serious work in recruiting new party members. In the first 5 months of this year, the province recruited 28,545 new party members, out of which intellectuals constituted 43.4 percent. The number of new party members with technical skills increased 2.6 times over the same period last year.  
[Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85 OW]

BUDDHIST ACADEMY STUDENTS GRADUATE--After 2 years of study, the first class of the Shanghai Buddhist Academy have completed the mandatory courses in Buddhism, general knowledge, and political science. Some of the students also took English or Japanese as elective courses. The 22 graduates of the first class will be assigned in the city's three major temples--Yufo, Longhua, and Jingan--as administrators, once they become monks or nuns. The Shanghai Buddhist Academy will recruit another 30 students in August from among single young men and women with middle school diplomas or equivalent educational levels. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85]

SHOCK WORKERS COMMENDED--A provincial meeting to commend shock workers in the new Long March ended in Nanjing this morning. Leading Comrades Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Zhou Ze, Chen Dexian, Zhang Jiwu, and Cheng Bingwen attended the meeting, which named and commended 100 shock teams and 1,000 shock workers in the new Long March in Jiangsu. Amidst warm applause, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned, presented certificates, badges, and banners to the shock teams and workers. Comrade Shen Daren spoke at the meeting. (Huang Kequan), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a work report. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

MOVIE STUDIO INSPECTED--Leaders of the municipal party committee and the municipal government Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, and Liu Zhenyuan inspected the Shanghai movie studio this afternoon. The leading comrades watched the shooting of a movie's beginning scenes [title indistinct] and the recording of the final part of movie "Underground University" in the studio. (Wu Yigong), general manager, and (Zhang Junxiang), adviser to the Shanghai municipal movie company, briefed the leading comrades on movie industry development in Shanghai. Comrade Rui Xingwen said: It is necessary

to achieve a breakthrough in the movie industry that founded in Shanghai in the 1930's. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

SPECIAL CONCERT--To greet the establishment of the foundation for developing symphonic music in Shanghai and the successful closing of the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra's first musical season this year, the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra held a special concert 20 July. Leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government Jiang Zemin and Wang Daohan attended the concert and extended congratulations. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jul 85]

FUJIAN NEW PARTY MEMBERS--Between 1979 and 1984, Fujian recruited 100,809 new party members, including 20,048 intellectuals. In 1984, the province recruited nearly 20,000 new party members, including 7,922 intellectuals. During the first quarter of 1985, the province has recruited 7,870 new party members, including 3,729 intellectuals. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 85 OW]

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 16th meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session on 28 June. (Zhu Yang), chairman of the Anhui Provincial Economic Commission, and (Lin Ming), director of the Anhui Provincial Department of Commerce, delivered a report on the development of the foodstuffs industry and on the reform of the commercial system respectively. The session was presided over by Su Hua, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. In his report, (Zhu Yang) noted that total output value of Anhui's foodstuffs industry reached 4.65 million yuan in 1984. In his report, (Lin Ming) said that, in carrying out reform of the commercial system, it is necessary to further simplify administration and delegate powers to lower units, to enliven small enterprises, to improve the contract responsibility system in running large- and medium-sized enterprises, and to allow market regulation to play its role. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE--The fourth session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee is scheduled to be held on 23 July, according to a decision of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee at its 13th meeting on 17 July. The agenda of the session will mainly consist of holding a by-election to elect new vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting yesterday was chaired by Li Guohao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting adopted a draft resolution on the request for resignation of five vice chairmen and standing committee members of the municipal CPPCC committee because of advanced age. Through consultations, the meeting yesterday decided to elect Mao Jingquan and 13 others as members of the municipal CPPCC committee. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jul 85]

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

JAPANESE GOOD-WILL DELEGATION WELCOMED--Shanghai Municipal Mayor Wang Daohan met Japan's Yokohama good-will delegation with (Miyahara Koichiro), vice mayor of Yokohama, as the delegation leader and (Harada Seibi), general supervisor of technology in Yokohama and bureau chief of Yokohama Environmental Protection Bureau, as the deputy leader at the municipal VIP room yesterday afternoon. Vice Mayor Li Zhaoji hosted a banquet in the evening at the Overseas Chinese Restaurant to warmly welcome the Yokohama good-will delegation. The delegation arrived in Shanghai yesterday at the invitation of the People's Government of Shanghai Municipality. During the delegation's stay in Shanghai, the leaders of the two cities will sign 1986 friendly exchange agreement between the two cities. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 17 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1178

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THINK TANK KEY TO WUHAN'S REFORM

HK280919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Reporter Wang Chu [3769 2806]: "Courage and Insight Come From the Intellectual 'Army Group'--How Did Wuhan Find a Point for Breaking Through in Urban Reform?"]

[Text] Wuhan has taken a heartening step forward in the comprehensive reform of its economic structure. Some of its policy decisions in its important spheres were called courageous and wise decisions by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Those who came to visit this city often asked: "Where did the city leading group's courage and insight come from?" The answer is: It came from the intellectual "Army group."

I

At the time when Wu Guanzheng [0702 1351 2973] first took office as mayor of Wuhan, some people were shocked at his appointment. Then some of them went to higher authorities for help and expressed their worries... "How can he be appointed the mayor?" This question implied that they thought that he was not qualified for the job. As soon as the new mayor took office, people started to evaluate him. The positive side of people's doubt shows that the masses of people hope for the appointment of a mayor that they have "confidence in."

Unexpectedly, Wu Guanzheng himself admitted that he himself was incompetent.

Time and again, Mayor Wu said in public: "My personal wisdom and talents fall far short of those demanded by the tasks facing the mayor of a city as large as Wuhan." He has the courage to face reality and speak the truth. For according to scientific calculation, there are 100,000 variables in designing a jet plane and 1 million variables in designing an intercontinental rocket, but the number of variables concerning the problems related to a city is 100 million!

However, leading cadres such as Wang Qun [3769 5028], first secretary of the city CPC committee, and Li Zhi [7812 2535], the previous mayor who was soon to hand over the job to Wu Guanzheng, had confidence in Wu.

In March 1983, Mayor Wu, who had just assumed his office, did not apply strict or vigorous measures, but toured various institutes of higher education to visit talented people. Fifty days after he took up his post, a high level "think tank"--the city government advisory committee--was formally established. Among the 32 members of the committee, 29 have titles at or above the level of associate professor and senior engineer. Under the committee, there are eight professional advisory groups including the industry, communications, agriculture, science and education, and finance and trade advisory groups. The 86 members of these groups have various expertise covering nearly all major branches of learning in both social and natural sciences.

When the "think tank" began its operation, there was much criticism against its establishment in the organs directly under the city authorities:

"A decorative organization was set up as soon as he came to office."

"Do the job yourself, if you are competent for it. It is no use to try to scare people by having specialists and professors as your advisors."

True, in the opinion of some people in our country, an official shows his "inaptitude" when he "seeks advise from other people." Furthermore, the cadres at basic level have come to know well the "three much used tricks" of some leaders: Exaggerating difficulties and asking for much help from the upper level; practicing commandism in dealing with the lower levels; and playing the third trick of pursuing formalism and making a good show when the above two tricks do not work. "Is it not excessive decoration to have so many scholars behind his excellency the mayor?" This showed that our cadres and masses of people bitterly hate the practice of formalism. Wu Guanzheng knows well that the situation in a modern city is very complicated and changes quickly in thousands of ways. It is impossible for a mayor to be a universal genius, but it is necessary for him to make prompt and correct decisions on any problem; therefore, it is indeed necessary for him to fully exploit the professional expertise and wisdom of scientists and specialists in order to reduce the disparity between the demands of his official functions as a leader and the limitation of his personal ability. Specialists and scholars are employed to study the trend and orientation and they should never be regarded as decoration.

Utilizing the learning and wisdom of our specialists in the decisionmaking process can help our leaders break away from traditional habits in making decisions. The employment of an intellectual advisory group in making scientific policy decisions is an important part of the reform at present.

## II

The city leading group also should have courage in making policy decisions in light of the suggestions from the "brain trust."

What should be the point of breaking through in the comprehensive reform in Wuhan's economic structure? Once this question was put forth, various different brilliant suggestions were put forward. Indeed, as a senior advisory department for the city government, the advisory committee is out of the ordinary in giving suggestions and tentative ideas. None of the over 260 advisory organizations in the 7 sectors including the higher education institutes, scientific research units, learned societies, and democratic parties in Wuhan, want to be outdone. The city government held eight advisory discussion conferences in which more than 240 suggestions were put forward.

"Wuhan is located in the middle of the Chang Jiang valley and the middle of a trunk railway--the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, and thus it is an important commodity distribution center in our country. Only by grasping the work of invigorating the 'two wings'--circulation and communications--can we enable Wuhan's economy to take off." As soon as this view of the faction that upholds grasping circulation and communications was put forth, it became a target of public criticism. In spite of his advanced age of 69, Li Chonghuai [2621 1504 3232], a professor at Wuhan University, wrote one article after another to strongly argue on just grounds for the feasibility of the suggestion of taking off through invigorating circulation and communications.

"Can our economy take off if we fail to strengthen our industry, the principal sector of our economy, and rely only on invigorating the two wings? Furthermore, how can Wuhan play its role as a central city in attracting and influencing the areas around it if the city does not have its own attractive and marketable key products," contended the faction that upholds giving priority to the development of industry, which refused to yield even an inch and which has had many supporters.

"We should regard science and technology as the basis for the development of our city. This is also the case with Japan, the United States, and other countries. The level of the development of science and technology is a key factor that restricts the economic development of various areas. Whosoever understands the times is a great man."

"Wuhan has neither petroleum nor minerals. As an old saying goes 'the grain produced in Hunan and Hubei feeds the whole country.' What should people of a land of fish and rice rely on if they do not rely on fish and rice?"

"A hundred factions" each upheld in its own view. In light of the city's financial and material resources now that the city's plan is separately listed in the state plan, the city CPC committee and government decided to accept the scheme of regarding the invigoration of circulation and communications as a point for breaking through in its reform. When the news about this decision came out, it aroused strong reaction. This was something unexpected for Wang Qun and Wu Guanzheng. Circulation and communications are of great significance for the commodity economy. An overcentralized commodity economy should undergo a transition into an open planned commodity

economy. The invigoration of circulation and communications is a bridge for this transition. The atmosphere of academic freedom has widened the leaders' field of vision. In order to further widen their field of vision, the city CPC committee and government invited the "think tanks" of all the large cities in the country to Wuhan. Over 40 scholars and specialists including well-known economists Qian Junrui, Yu Guangyuan, Huan Xiang, Jiang Yiwei and Tong Dalin came from far away to help in the work of planning. More than a dozen specialists from friendly cities in Japan and the FRG also came to Wuhan to take part in the advisory work.

The city solicited the opinions of all people and chose to follow the best.

It is upheld that Wuhan should produce first-rate products and provide first-rate service and that in order to turn Wuhan into an open and multi-functional central city, the point for breaking through in the reform should be the opening of Wuhan's door and the invigoration of its communications and circulation. Once the principle was formulated, it should be firmly implemented. In June, Mayor Wu Guanzheng held a news conference 50 announce this principle.

As soon as a little breakthrough was made in the fields of circulation and communications, and as soon as the city opened its door, Wuhan immediately displayed its geographic and market advantages and its great attraction for other areas. As a result, trade firms have mushroomed; trade centers have been established quickly; "tertiary industry" has developed as the times require; an "information rush" and a "science and technology rush" have emerged; and 100,000 peasants have entered the city to undertake construction projects. Moreover, the city has established the country's first aviation company run by the people and the port on the Chang Jiang, which was previously monopolized by the state, has now become a site for competition between various economic sectors.

### III

"Does the city CPC committee really attach such great importance to our specialists' role? It regards us as a thermos without handles, holds us in their arms when using us and puts us away under the bed when it no longer needs us."

"No previous mayor was so crafty as the current one. Of course, what he said worked, since he employed specialists to support him."

When one is carrying out reform, he will meet criticism from other people at every step of progress. Wu Guanzheng did not evade this question. He said that we had just begun to employ a "think tank." People's criticism has precisely shown that it takes time to substitute the method of seeking scientific advice from specialists for the decisionmaking methods that we have been accustomed to. We still lack a legal guarantee for regarding the scientific advisory service of the "think tank" as an important link in the city government's decisionmaking process. Moreover, sometimes criticism

emerges because we do not know what's what. It is normal that people have doubts about this. However, we are sincere in respecting specialists.

"All those who have come are our guests and we should satisfactorily serve them." This is what Wang Qun, first secretary of the city CPC committee, often says. The city leading group's practice has gradually made it clear that leadership means providing service. The implementation of the best scheme that the specialists and scholars have put forward for reinvigorating Wuhan's economy is the best service that the leading group can provide. Last June, Liu Daoyu, president of Wuhan University, casually gave a suggestion on turning some ordinary middle schools into vocational schools. When Mayor Wu learned of this he sent people to tell Liu Daoyu that very night that one of the vice mayors had begun to arrange an investigation in accordance with Liu's suggestion. The city government has decided to turn a first batch of 38 ordinary middle schools into vocational schools and to increase the percentage of vocational middle schools to 37 percent by 1985. The city government has also stipulated that the departments concerned should conscientiously study the suggestions from the specialists. If they find the suggestions rational and feasible, they should accept them as soon as possible and immediately implement them. If it is necessary to create conditions for the implementation, they should create the conditions. If it is impossible for the time being to carry out the suggestions, they should give explanation in the manner of seeking truth from facts.

The key to respecting specialists is to respect knowledge. In order to break the "separation between areas and departments" in the field of communications, the city economic committee suggested that a communications committee be set up to coordinate the various departments in the sectors of railways, highways, water transport, aviation, posts and telecommunications. When the plan for the establishment of the committee was put forward, it was found that the relevant enterprises under the jurisdiction of the central ministries and the province could not be transferred down to the city and the reform could not be carried out simultaneously. As a result, if the coordination committee was set up, it had only the city communications bureau under it and obviously, this would add one more tier to the structure. The city economic committee therefore withdrew the plan. The relevant leaders of the city CPC committee and government also thought that "it is easy to establish but difficult to dismiss an organization." Through reasoning, the "think tank" held that the establishment of a coordination organization was a must for invigorating Wuhan's communications. From a long-term point of view, the establishment of a coordination organization can promote the synchronous development of the reform in all departments at different levels and in different areas. The city leadership withdrew the original decision and soon established a communications committee. The leaders of the city respect the specialists and the specialists respect the leaders and quite a few of them became friends.

The las and multi-tiered advisory network in Wuhan, which consists of the specialists and scholars in the city and in other areas at home and abroad,

is called by people an intellectual "army group" for the city government. More than 20,000 people take part in the advisory work. This knowledge-intensive contingent has enabled the reform in the whole city to be supported by scientific reasoning. As a result the commanders have courage and insight and the reform in Wuhan's economic structure cannot be regarded as a reform that began early, and have made new macroeconomic and microeconomic breakthroughs in the important spheres.

CSO: 4005/1168

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

## HUNAN DEPUTY SECRETARY ON ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

HK281024 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon, at the conclusion of a provincial forum for outstanding party members, Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech.

He pointed out: During the new historical period, a communist must give full play to the exemplary vanguard role. Most of the province's 2.1 million party members have played a better exemplary vanguard role in the course of reforms and building the four modernizations. For the sake of making the country strong and powerful, as well as the people's happiness, they have kept forging ahead, made innovations, and worked hard in the struggle. Therefore, they have done many heroic deeds and many outstanding party members have emerged. However, there are some party members who do not attach importance to ideals and forget the party's purpose. They neither actively take part in reforms, nor uphold principle. They do not observe discipline or have the spirit of devoting themselves to undertakings, and have not played the exemplary vanguard role. The emergence of these problems has seriously hindered the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. These problems have also adversely affected relations between the party and the masses, as well as weakened the party's fighting capacity. The key to solving these problems is that we must grasp well education among party members. We must heighten the party members' political consciousness, and profoundly understand the importance and necessity of playing the exemplary vanguard role.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Fusheng said: Some party members hold that there is no need for them to play the exemplary vanguard role during the new historical period. This is wrong. The nature and constancy of the Communist Party determine that whatever the period we are living in or situation we are under, a communist must play the exemplary vanguard role. The present exemplary vanguard role of a communist is to lead the whole population to unite together, to make a concerted effort in the struggle, to advance bravely toward the lofty goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, and to strive for building socialism with Chinese characteristics so as to strive to make the country strong and powerful, and to promote people's happiness. This is the starting point and the aim for party members playing the exemplary

vanguard role is also a guarantee for achieving the party's general task and general goal, as well as for rectifying the party work style.

On giving play to the communist's exemplary vanguard role during the new historical period, Comrade Liu Fusheng stressed four points.

First, we should establish lofty communist ideals, take the lead in reforms, and make contributions toward achieving socialist modernization. When upholding lofty communist ideals, we must combine it with the revolutionary spirit of being earnest and down-to-earth.

Second, we must always bear in mind the party's purpose, and serve people wholeheartedly.

Third, we must consciously observe party discipline, and play an exemplary role in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Fourth, we must be both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, and take the lead in mastering the skill of modernization. Anyone who looks down on knowledge, is ignorant and does not want to learn new knowledge cannot be a qualified party member, neither will he play the exemplary vanguard role in modernization.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI FORUM OF NON-PARTY, DEMOCRATIC FIGURES ON INVIGORATING ECONOMY

HK020720 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] On the eve of the party's anniversary on 1 July, the regional CPC committee invited responsible persons of the region's democratic parties, as well as non-party figures, to attend a forum at (Xiyuan) Hotel on the morning of 30 June. The purpose of the forum was to discuss the issue of promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy.

At the forum, Chen Huiguang, newly elected secretary of the regional CPC committee; and Wei Chunshu and Jin Baosheng, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee, met with the responsible persons of the democratic parties, as well as non-party democratic figures. In addition, the secretaries told them about the Fifth Regional CPC Congress and informed them about the namelists of persons selected to the leading groups of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC, which will be readjusted and augmented.

Secretary Chen Huiguang said in his speech: We must maintain Guangxi's stability and unity, and to develop its economy. They are also the key to promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy. The most significant point for strengthening unity is to strengthen and consolidate the patriotic and democratic united front, and to frequently cooperate with various democratic parties and non-party democratic figures.

Comrade Chen Huiguang said: Among the region's democratic parties and democratic figures, there is a galaxy of qualified personnel in economic, cultural and educational, medical, scientific and technological circles. They have rather great influence both at home and abroad. They are also an important strength for invigorating Guangxi's economy. It is hoped that all of you will make use of the influence of these circles, give full play to the advantages, and actively act as a go-between in establishing contacts with both overseas and other parts of China.

Furthermore, Secretary Chen Huiguang asked the participants to make suggestions on invigorating Guangxi's economy, as well as the work of the regional CPC committee. Provided that we make concerted efforts, help each other, and become united when building the four modernizations, we shall realize the goal of promptly promoting an upswing in Guangxi's economy.

Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, also made a speech at the forum. The forum was attended by such responsible persons of democratic parties and non-party democratic figures as Huang Qihan, Mo Naiqun, Li Yannan, Zhang Jingning, Song Zhongyi, Huang Dufeng, (Mo Wendiao), Gan Haiyi and Ye Pei. Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Mo Naiqun, (Huang Binzong), Gan Haiyi, Lu Yannan and others delivered speeches at the forum. They put forward many good suggestions on invigorating Guangxi's economy. They were also determined, under the leadership of the regional CPC committee, to make contributions to the building of Guangxi's four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORTS, APPROVES RESIGNATIONS

HK040255 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the sixth regional people's congress held its third full session this afternoon to listen to the work reports of the regional people's congress standing committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate. The session adopted a decision on accepting the resignation requests of Huang Rong, Ye Fusun, Wang Zhuguang, Zhang Shengzhen, and (Lu Jinchun). The executive chairmen at the session today were Jin Baosheng, Huang Yun, Zhong Feng, Lin Kewu, Ye Fusun, (Zhang Jingning), (Huang Runwen), (Li Enchao), (Lan Fangnuan), (Liang Zu), and Lin Kewu.

Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the standing committee. (Meng Duo), vice president of the regional higher people's court, and (Su Donglin), deputy regional procurator, respectively reported on the work of the regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate.

The session then adopted its decision on accepting the resignation requests of five comrades. These five comrades are Huang Rong, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Ye Fusun, vice chairman of the committee; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Zhang Shengzhen, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and (Lu Jinchun), president of the Nanning Prefectural People's Procuratorate.

After the decision was adopted, Comrade Lin Kewu said: Comrade Huang Rong is a veteran party member and Red Army man. He has made many contributions during the democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction. In particular, during his period in office as chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, he has done a lot of work to develop the building of the region's socialist democracy and legal system. He has been respected by everyone. Now he is old, and is resigning from his post. The deputies wished him good health and long life.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CULTURAL BUREAU DIRECTOR MEETING CONCLUDES

HK130325 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of directors of prefectural, city, and county cultural bureaus concluded in the Donghu Guesthouse in Wuchang today after 10 days in session. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Guan Guangfu held a forum with the participants and exchanged views with them on certain problems that have cropped up in the reform of the cultural setup. Vice Governor Tian Ying spoke on this reform and on strengthening leadership over cultural work.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national meeting of cultural department and bureau directors, and studied the central documents and the instructions of leading central comrades on cultural work.

The meeting held: To enable the province's culture to flourish, we must currently further straighten out the guiding ideas on cultural work. The premise is to stay in accord with the needs of the four modernizations drive and of the masses and with objective reality. We must break down the notion of small monopoly culture and develop great culture which is run by everyone. We must advocate decision-making powers for enterprises, undertakings, and units.

We must put right the relationship between culture and politics. Literature and art cannot be divorced from politics. In this way there will be a great emancipation in literature and art, the enthusiasm of cultural workers will be stimulated, and the development and prosperity of culture in Hubei will be promoted.

The meeting stressed: Strengthening control of the cultural market is for the purpose of enlivening it, not of stifling it. We must draw a clear distinction in this matter. We must do everything possible to resist corrosion by capitalist and feudalist culture, and do even more to protect the fruits of reform.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

#### HUBEI SECRETARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL WORK

HK120805 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, held a forum in Donghu guesthouse of all prefectural and city culture bureau directors throughout the province on how to consolidate and develop the achievements in reform of literature and art.

Comrade Guan Guangfu first affirmed the principle of regarding cultural work as the main work, developing diversification, and [words indistinct] which is implemented in the course of reform of literature and art. He held: This is a good way to enliven literature and art. He said: So long as literature and art organizations regard enlivening literature and art as the aim, spend most of their income on the development of the cultural cause, and do not supersede the primary with the secondary, there is no problem of incorrect orientation.

Regarding incorrect method of demanding uniformity in the management of culture. Guan Guangfu said: The situation in invigorating the economy and making culture flourish is hard-won and is the result of our smashing the bonds of leftists ideology, of breaking with the old traditional concept and ossified way of thinking, and of discarding all outmoded conventions and bad customs which hinder reform proceeding from the whole excellent situation, we must treat and solve some problems which emerge in the course of reform. We must not adopt the one-sided and perfunctory method. Our cultural life is still relatively monotonous and poor and the cadres' and the masses' urgent needs cannot be satisfied. We must replace the decadent and backward things with literature and art products which are healthy and beneficial to the healthy development of people's physical and mental health.

How do we invigorate our economy and culture without rigidly controlling them? This is a new subject to us. Under the premise of resisting bourgeois decadent ideology and the pernicious influence of feudalism, we must try in every possible way to consolidate and develop our achievements in reform and our excellent situation.

Guan Guangfu also put forward several points of view on consolidating and developing the achievements in reform of literature and art:

1. It is necessary to continue to relax policies, to break with the ossified style of state monopoly of literature and art, and to develop socialist literature and art in many aspects and channels.
2. It is essential to adhere to the principle of joint state-collective-individual efforts to develop literature and art. The culture in factories, organs, and schools is an organic component part of socialist culture. Specialized households in culture are an indispensable force in the socialist culture market. In addition, departments in charge of culture must gear their work to the needs of basic levels and society and must emerge from the window of culture to cater to the needs of society.

In conclusion, Guan Guangfu pointed out: The cultural productive forces in our province must be further emancipated. This requires leading cadres to have the spirit of opening up a new path, to persist in reform, and to contribute toward further making the culture and art cause in our province flourish.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI SENDS RELIEF MATERIALS TO DISASTER-STRICKEN AREAS

HK020718 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, 20 trucks fully loaded with relief materials and goods donated by organs directly under the regional authorities, schools, the regional military district, the PLO units attached to Nanning, the armed police force, cadres and the masses departed Nanning for such disaster-stricken areas as Guilin, Liuzhou, Wuzhou. This is to support people in the areas to fight against disaster.

From late May to early June, 24 counties and cities in Guilin, Liuzhou, Wuzhou, Hechi, Baise and Yulin prefectures were affected by floods in varying degrees. After the disaster, the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, and the regional people's government sent three teams to the areas expressing sympathy and solicitude for the local people, and helping them fight against disaster. They also allocated relief funds to the lower levels, and urged the organs directly under the regional authorities, as well as schools, to donate funds and materials to the disaster-stricken areas. Thus, cadres and workers of the organs directly under the regional authorities, teachers and students of schools; as well as fighters of Guangxi Military District, the PLA air force units attached to the region and the armed police force, enthusiastically responded to the call, and actively donated funds and materials.

As of this moment, the masses, cadres and fighters of over 120 units, including the organs directly under the regional authorities, schools, the regional military district, and PLA air force units attached to the region, have donated a total of more than 80,600 yuan, food coupons for more than 309,600 jin of food, 90,000 items of clothing, and other articles for daily use.

After collection, these materials were loaded onto the trucks yesterday. At about 0700 this morning, the trucks departed the entrance to the hall of the regional government building in three directions. Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, were present at the scene and saw the drivers off.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MEETING ON RESPECTING TEACHERS

HK050907 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Entrusted by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government and initiated by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the political and legal committee and the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, and the provincial education department party group jointly held a meeting in Zhengzhou from 27 to 30 June reporting on the situation in respecting teachers and dealing with the cases of insulting and assaulting teachers. Leading comrades, including Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Lin Yinghai, Hou Zhiying, and Song Zhaosu, members of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, successively attended the meeting and spoke at the meeting.

To date, the whole province has investigated and dealt with over 80 percent of the cases of insulting and assaulting teachers and has vigorously promoted the development of the activities of respecting teachers with doing good and practical things for teachers as the contents.

The meeting pointed out: Cases of insulting and assaulting teachers constantly occurred in the past and were not promptly and properly dealt with. The main reason was that some leading cadres lacked a profound understanding of the strategic role of the educational cause. [words indistinct] The leftist pernicious influence still did mischief. Publicity of and education in the legal system was not very impartial. Some cadres showed serious bureaucratism. Political and legal cadres in some places did not act in accordance with the law, did not strictly enforce the law, and even deliberately broke the law.

The meeting emphasized: After this meeting, CPC committees and governments at all levels must further enhance their understanding of the strategic role of education in the four modernizations. The four modernizations need qualified personnel. Qualified personnel need education. Education needs teachers. It is necessary to extensively and penetratingly carry out the activities of respecting teachers. We must indulge less in idle talks and do more practical work. Taking the opportunity of celebrating Teachers' Day and implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the

educational structure, we must do several good and practical things for teachers in a down-to-earth manner. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in abiding by discipline and the law. It is essential to reiterate that insulting and assaulting teachers is an unlawful practice. The troublemakers who insult and assault teachers must be promptly and severely dealt with. Those who violate criminal law must be severely punished in accordance with the law. The responsibility of those who shield and wink at the troublemakers, must be investigated and affixed. After the meeting, it is imperative to continue to implement the joint circular of the four units, including the provincial discipline inspection committee. We must link rectifying party style and cadres' work style and tidying up social order with building civilized units and must further do well in grasping the respecting of teachers and dealing with cases of insulting and assaulting teachers. We must establish the customs of respecting knowledge, qualified personnel, teachers, and educational work in the whole society and must make active contributions toward quickly changing the backward outlook of education in our province and move toward invigorating Henan.

CSO: 4005/1168

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG 'SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION' FORUM--The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government recently held a forum for responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial and Guangzhou Municipal level to discuss the problems of how to further strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They transmitted the minutes of this forum throughout the province. In the circular approving and transmitting the minutes, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government demanded: CPC committees and governments at all levels must grasp the building of spiritual civilization as they grasp economic work. They must really strengthen organizational leadership over and inspect and supervise the building of spiritual civilization and must discover and solve problems promptly of their own initiative. On the basis of strengthening constant leadership, they must grasp this work several times a year. In the second half of this year, all places must stress grasping this work well so that the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the building of material civilization can develop in a coordinated way. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jul 85 HK]

HENAN YOUNG PIONEERS GATHERING--The Henan representative meeting of the Chinese Young Pioneers concluded yesterday afternoon. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army of the province Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Di, Zhang Chixia, Lin Xiao, Hu Jiyun, Hao Fuhong, and (Meng Yafu) attended the meeting and were photographed with the participants. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 Jul 85 HK]

HUBEI GOVERNOR'S W.EUROPEAN TRIP--On the invitation of governments and parties concerned in the FRG, the Kingdom of Denmark, and the Republic of Austria, the Hubei economic and trade delegation, headed by Governor Huang Zhizhen, visited these countries and returned to Wuhan today. During the visit in Dusseldorf, FRG, Huang Zhizhen presided over the Hubei-Western European economic talks. He also attended the Hubei-Austrian introduction meeting sponsored by the Austrian chamber of commerce. He inspected some enterprises, and comprehensively talked with leaders of parties concerned, as well as persons from the financial, industrial, and commercial circles and enterprises in the three countries. He received warm and friendly welcome wherever he arrived. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1167

SOUTHWEST REGION

SCIENTISTS CLASSIFYING ANCIENT TIBETAN DOCUMENTS

OW082024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 8 (Xinhua)--Social scientists here have begun the mammoth task of classifying three million documents of ancient records in Tibet's archives, a local official said today.

The mountain of records, all in the Tibetan language, trace political, economic, cultural and religious affairs, and relations between the local and central governments since the yuan dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.).

The huge project will be of immense value to the promotion of Tibetan studies, said the official.

Particularly valuable information is contained in centuries-old manuscripts handwritten by monks. There are 70,000 such copies in Sagya, a monastery neary Xigaze, the second largest city in Tibet.

Apart from Buddhist Sutras, they include ancient literature concerning history, linguistics, medicine, almanacs and music.

The Tibet Academy of Social Sciences plans to publish the most valuable of these ancient manuscripts.

Other measures to aid students of Tibet include the recent publication of the first 21 volumes of "Chinese documents for Tibetan studies", including records of the Ming (1368-1644 A.D.) and Qing (1644-1911 A.D.) dynasties.

A large number of Buddhist scriptures in Sanskrit written on patta (palm leaves used as paper) has been collected over the past two years.

China already has an abundant collection of data on Tibet written in Tibetan, Han, Manchu and Mongolian.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG APPOINTS MORE ETHNIC MINORITY CADRES

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 9 (Xinhua)--Tibet now has 31,900 ethnic minority cadres, accounting for nearly 62 percent of all cadres in the autonomous region, according to local officials.

This is more than four times as many cadres of Tibetan and other ethnic minority origin than there were 20 years ago.

The officials said there had been a big influx of ethnic minority officials into the Communist Party and government positions since 1980.

People of minority groups now comprise 75 percent of leading cadres at regional level and 100 percent of county magistrates.

All chairmen of regional and county people's congress standing committees were of Tibetan or other minority origin.

Many training courses have been opened for minority cadres. More than 12,000 have been trained over the past five years.

Puncog, a party secretary of Gyangze, a farming county, has led efforts to promote advanced farming technology over the past few years.

Under Puncog's guidance, grain output increased from 19,000 tons in 1979 to 38,000 tons last year, and annual average per capita income rose to 664 yuan -- more than six times the 1979 figure.

Tubdain Cering, a 47-year-old county leader in Lhasa, encouraged local people to try new lines of business, such as vegetable planting, dairy-cattle breeding, building-materials production, transport and service trades.

Last year, the annual income per herdsman was 817 yuan, about 350 yuan more than in 1983.

CSO: 4000/301

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBET OPENS FIRST UNIVERSITY, TRAINS TEACHERS

OW201644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--The first university to be set up in the Tibet Autonomous Region was opened here today.

The university will train teachers for Tibet's three tertiary-education institutes, and 68 vocational and middle schools.

The president is 39-year-old Ciwang Zunmei, a 1970 graduate of the Beijing Teachers' University.

Set up on the basis of the former Tibet Teachers College and with a state investment of more than eight million yuan, the university offers courses in 15 subjects, including Tibetan language and literature, Tibetan medicine, Tibetan calendar and English. The study courses last from three to five years.

It plans to enroll 220 students this year, 60 percent of whom will be Tibetans.

Students will be provided with free meals. Those from peasant and herdsman families will also get clothes and some pocket money.

The university plans to increase its student body to 1,600 and graduate at least 300 specialists annually in the next few years, Ciwang said.

It also plans to enroll foreign students of Tibetan culture and arts, conduct academic exchanges with foreign countries and send students to study abroad.

CSO: 4000/315

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SPENDS MILLIONS TO RENOVATE TEMPLES

OW170059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 15 (XINHUA)--A Buddha statue brought to Tibet by the Nepalese Princess Brikuthi in the Seventh Century AD, when she married the Tibetan King Songtsen Gambo, will be replaced in Lhasa's Ramoqe monastery after completion of the monastery's renovation next year.

The bronze statue is now in the Qoikang monastery in Lhasa, together with another statue brought in by Princess Wencheng of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), who married the same Tibetan king.

The statue went missing during the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976). The lower part of the statue was found later in a pile of waste, and the upper body of the statue found its way to Beijing. It was discovered by some archeologists on its way to a blast furnace and was finally returned to Tibet by the palace museum in Beijing.

The government of the Tibet autonomous region has poured 30 million yuan (U.S. \$10.5 million) into the work of renovating old temples and monasteries since 1980. One-third of the money was used to repair the Potala Palace and the Norbu Lingka, which used to be the winter and summer palaces of the Dalai Lama.

Some five million yuan (over U.S. \$1.7 million) has been earmarked this year for repairing temples.

In addition to government funds, local people have also contributed to the renovation of temples and monasteries. Gandain, one of the three largest monasteries in Tibet, built by Tsong Kha-pa, founder of the Gelugpa (yellow) Lamaist sect, was renovated with government funds and donations from private contributors, including Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

A large number of religious articles lost during the cultural revolution have been returned to the temples and monasteries. In Lhoka area alone, more than 4,000 scriptures, pictures, Buddha images and chinaware have been turned in by the local people. Among these articles, 37 have been classified as national treasures. There are now 3,000 Lamas living in the Lamaseries that have been reopened.

CSO: 4000/318

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

NEW BUDDHIST INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED IN LHASA

OW210750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 21 (XINHUA)--A Buddhist Institute, the first ever in Tibetan history, was officially inaugurated here today after 2 years of preparation.

Situated near the Zhebung monastery, the institute has recruited 120 students from among the more than 400 candidates from all parts of Tibet. It has four teachers to teach Buddhist scriptures and two others to teach general knowledge. They will spend 10 years there to study philosophy, pancavidya, hetuvidya and other Buddhist canons.

Sixty-year-old Bumi Qambalozhub, vice-president of the Tibet branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association, is head of the institute. He got the title of geshi, the highest honor in the study of Tibetan Buddhism equivalent to the doctorate degree, in 1958 by winning a debate among more than 1,000 Buddhist scholars and Lamas. He and the 14th Dalai Lama Dainzin Gyaco were the last geshis of the highest order in Tibetan history, for such practice stopped after 1958.

He told XINHUA that he will strive to train a new generation of geshis among his students.

The institute was build with a fund of 500,000 yuan (U.S. \$180,000) from the central and local governments. Students will be provided with board and lodging and pocket money. After graduation, some will return to their original monasteries and others will be assigned to work in other temples and monasteries.

CSO: 4000/318

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LIVING BUDDHA ELECTED TO TIBETAN COMMITTEE--Lhasa, July 9 (Xinhua)--A living buddha was elected to the Tibetan Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at the ongoing session of the local conference standing committee. Kazha Qamba Chinlei, 46, is Abbot of Zhaxi Ihunbo Lamasary in Xigaze, the second biggest in Tibet. The other 29 new members are clergy, veteran folk artists, writers, medical workers and veterinarians. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 9 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/301

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL REGIONAL COURT PRESIDENT GIVES WORK REPORT

SK151350 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Yang Dalai [2799 6671 5351], president of the regional Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the Nei Monggol Regional Higher People's Court at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress. He said: In the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the region exercised their functions as state judicial organs, and achieved remarkable success in various aspects of judicial work.

Yang Dalai said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the region continued to adhere to the policy of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals; exerted strenuous efforts to strike at criminals accurately; promoted the workstyle of not fearing fatigue and continued combat; maintained close cooperation with the public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments; thoroughly launched struggles against serious criminal offences; and continued to strictly punish criminals who seriously harmed social order and public security. We adopted effective measures to deal with the existing major cases, pronounced judgments in a timely manner, checked the swollen arrogance of criminals, and were praised by the masses. During criminal trials, the people's courts at all levels conscientiously implemented the party's policy of giving lenient punishment to those who confess their crimes and severe punishment to those who refuse to confess; leniently handled, in accordance with the law, those who surrendered themselves, confessed their crimes frankly, and informed against or exposed the crimes of other criminals, and those who wanted to do meritorious deed; and promoted the destruction of criminals.

Yang Dalai said: The people's courts at all levels continued to resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows to serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who disrupt the economy, and continued to deal blows to serious criminals who took advantage of the reform of the economic structure and flaunted the banner of invigorating the economy to engage in corruption, bribery, smuggling, selling smuggled goods, profiteering, deception, raising commodity prices, tax evasion, embezzlement of the property of the state and the collective, and encroachment on the legal rights and interests of the specialized households and economic associations, and safeguarded and promoted the

smooth progress in the reform of the economic structure. He said: The people's courts at all levels vigorously tried civil cases. Through correctly and legally handling civil cases in a timely manner, we succeeded in intensifying unity among the people, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

Yang Dalai said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels vigorously strengthened handling of trials involving economic issues. The number of economic disputes handled last year increased one fold over the previous year. Through the trials, we used legal means to readjust the economic relationships in the production and circulation spheres, protected the interests of the state and the legal rights and interests of the collectives and the individuals, and safeguarded order in the socialist economy. In addition, the people's courts at all levels also earnestly handled the people's letters and visits, as well as their appeals. The people's courts at all levels universally established and improved the system of handling people's letters and visits, and greatly enhanced their work efficiency. We handled a total of some 38,000 letters and 90,000 visits from the people last year, solved some people's long-standing problems, and ended the passive situation in the work of handling people's letters and visits.

Yang Dalai also touched on the issues of building the cadre and police ranks of the courts. He said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels did much in this regard. First, they further straightened out the guiding ideology of their professional work. Second, they universally carried out structural reform. Third, they recruited a number of cadres through a unified examination. Fourth, they strengthened training for in-service cadres. Fifth, they established various forms of the personal responsibility systems to boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and policemen.

CSO: 4005/1165

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE INSPECTS LEAGUES, WUHAI CITY

SK050236 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] While conducting investigation and study in Alxa and Ih Ju Leagues and Wuhai City from 11 to 26 June, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, offered many important suggestions for promoting economic development.

He said: To build Alxa League well, we must concentrate our efforts on the development of animal husbandry. Although the quality of the grassland in Alxa League is not good enough, the acreage of available grassland accounts for 47 percent of the total area of the league. Alxa League has constantly been called the home of camels. In 1984, the total number of camels reached 190,000 head, accounting for one-third of the country's total, and accounting for 50 percent of the region's total. The full utilization of this favorable condition will lead to an increase in revenue and to an improvement in the people's living standards. At present the question is how to fully utilize this favorable condition in order to accelerate the development of the livestock economy.

After inspecting the Wuda Coal Mining Administrative Bureau in Wuhai City and listening to a report on the relevant work, Comrade Bu He expressed satisfaction with the economic work and party rectification work of Wuhai City. He said: The political and economic situation in Wuhai City is actually very good. However, under the excellent situation, we must remain sober-minded and conscientiously study and solve those problems which merit our attention. Increases in the scale of investment in fixed assets and in the consumption fund should not be too rapid. In the meantime, we should strictly control expansion of the size of organizations and strive to improve the economic efficiency of enterprises by tapping their potentials, carrying out technical transformation, and raising labor productivity. We should strengthen control over the macroeconomy and continue to relax control over the micro-economy. We should step up ideological and political work. We should not only persist in the Marxist material outlook but also persist in educating the vast number of cadres and the masses with Marxist ideology. We should conduct education on communist ideals, organizational discipline, and legal knowledge. We should also improve the leadership style, go deep to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study, and spend still more

time on helping the grassroots units solve practical problems and on serving the grassroots units and their production.

Comrade Bu He also visited (Atelengtu) Sumu in Hangqin Banner of Ih League and offered some important opinions on how to develop transport, small-scale mining, and tertiary industries in line with the principle of developing diversified undertakings with the stress on animal husbandry.

During his inspection tour of Alxa League and Wuhai City, Comrade Bu He also visited some frontier commanders and fighters and some veteran cadres and extended cordial greetings to them.

CSO: 4005/1165

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

### BRIEFS

BEIJING MORTALITY REDUCTION--Beijing Municipality's population death rate continues to decline. In 1984, the municipality's mortality was 5.53 per thousand, a drop of 0.27 per thousand from 1981. In 1984, infant mortality was 13.77 per thousand. [Summary] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 OMT 6 Jun 85 SK]

BEIJING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--There are now 200 vocational schools in Beijing and enrollment in September will come to 40,000 students. This completes, one year ahead of schedule, the task set by the educational commission of having places for an equal number of students in ordinary senior high schools and in vocational schools. Today's GUANGMING DAILY says this program to reform the senior high school facilities in the capital city began five years ago. Over that period almost 12 million yuan has been spent to build or improve classroom, laboratory and practice factory facilities for the vocational schools. These schools offer such courses as tailoring, sewing, cooking, tourism, trade and commerce, repair of household appliances and carpentry as well as general knowledge subjects. In the last four years, 13,000 students have graduated from Beijing's vocational schools and 95 percent of them are employed. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 11 Jul 85 OW]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM--The presidium of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 18 June. Comrade Liu Bingyan presided over the meeting. The meeting elected executive members of the presidium, adopted the namelist of executive chairmen of various groups and the schedule of the congress session, and decided on the deputy secretaries general for the congress session and name-list of the observers who are to attend the congress session from various fields. The meeting decided to close the registration for motions from the people's deputies at 1800 on 22 June. The meeting also adopted the two draft resolutions on accepting the resignation of some members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government and the draft on the methods for electing additional deputies to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and decided to submit these draft resolutions to the congress session for approval. On the afternoon of 18 June, the Motions Examination Committee and the Financial Budget and Final Accounts Examination Committee also held meetings. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1191

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK190133 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 2

[Work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered by Yang Zhantao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies: Entrusted by the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I would like to present the report to the session with regard to the work done in the period since the closing of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

1. We have strengthened local legislative work. The Standing Committee has earnestly studied the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, made the "resolutions" on studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee with regard to conducting reforms in economic systems and on doing a good job in further conducting reforms of the province's economy, and, by regarding the formulation of economic regulations and rules as the focus of legislative work, has examined and approved one after another the province's "provisional regulations" on land management, the province's "regulations" on the management of seeds of agricultural crops, and the province's "regulations" on the management of the Changbai mountain nature-protection zone. In line with the motion approved at the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress with regard to formulating the local "regulations" on protecting beneficial birds and animals and rationally developing zoological and botanical resources, the provincial People's Government drew up the province's draft "provisional regulations" on the protection and management of wild animals and plants, which were discussed and approved by the 11th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress.

Proceeding from reality, we have formulated local regulations and rules governing the major or important issues concerning the people's legislative rights and interests. Over a long period of time, some localities in the province have frequently violated the law by persecuting women and children. In order to realistically protect legislative rights and interests of women and children, the ninth Standing Committee meeting discussed and approved the province's "regulations" on protecting the beneficial rights and interests of women and children.

Along with situational changes and the development of economic reforms, we have found that several articles of the original local regulations and rules need to be revised. The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress revised the province's "provisional regulations" governing the personnel changes of the local governments at or above the county level, which were approved by the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress, because it was found that the scope of personnel changes and the limits of authority in this regard could not meet the needs of reforms. At the same time the meeting made a "decision" on allowing the Changbai Chaoxian Autonomous County to expand the period of dealing with serious and complicated criminal cases that occurred in remote areas because of their inconvenient transport conditions.

2. We have strengthened our supervision over the legal affairs and work of the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Huo Mingguang, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the 1984 work of the province's economy and the opinions on future plans.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the development of the province's cultural and educational undertakings and the opinions on conducting reforms.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Gao Dezhan, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the transformation of the province's scientific and technological systems and the future plans in this regard.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by the provincial People's Government with regard to the situation prevailing in the dispositions of motions put forward by deputies.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Zhao Xiu, governor of the province, with regard to the visits of the provincial People's Government delegation to Canada, France, and Denmark. During its visits, the delegation signed agreements on the establishment of sisterhood ties with Saskatchewan Province, Canada, and the 1984 and 1985 plans for economic, technological, scientific, and cultural exchanges between the two provinces. The delegation held talks with the three countries on 22 technical items that can be imported by our province. Meanwhile, the delegation also made an extensive contact with the government officials and the personages of economic and business circles in the three countries.

We have regarded as an important task the performance of legal supervision in order to determine whether the decisions, orders, directives, and regulations and rules issued by the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate" are in conformity

with the Constitution and the state law. According to the investigation data, the articles of the No. 81 document issued by the general office of the provincial People's Government in 1984 were running counter to the "PRC Trial Food Sanitation Law" governing the sterilization and application of preservatives on foodstuffs. We immediately urged the provincial People's Government through a letter to issue an order for a correction to timely correct the document.

We have regarded an important practice the organizing of Standing Committee members and deputies in conducting inspections in order to bring into play the supervisory role of the Standing Committee.

In order to bring into play the role of deputies and to make the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress successful, the Standing Committee has organized the province's deputies to conduct inspection tours. Prior to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, the Standing Committee entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee also organized national deputies in the province to carry out inspection tours and wrote inspection reports.

We have regarded as an important duty the good job in dealing with the petition letters and visits of the peoples or of deputies. Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, we have filed 30 letters from the deputies and handled 21 cases of the people's petition letters and visits. Questions put forward by the deputies were all transmitted to the departments concerned under the government, the court, and the procuratorate for disposition and answers to the questions handled by the departments were given to the deputies themselves. The people's opinions in their appeals were also transmitted to the departments concerned for disposition. The major and important questions and cases in the petition letters of the masses and the deputies or which were stated during their petition visits were directly dealt with by the Standing Committee. As of now, we have handled 11 cases and answered them as well.

3. In April 1984, the CPC Central Committee issued the circulars on the two speeches given by Comrade Peng Zhen and on strictly abiding by the legal procedure in dealing with the leading personnel changes in the state apparatus. The Standing Committee has further strengthened the People's Congress work and achieved further development by regarding the two circulars as a guide.

We have regarded the studying of the Constitution and the party's principles and policies as a primary task in building the Standing Committee.

To enhance understanding, the Standing Committee has delved into reality to carry out investigation and studies by focusing on the fundamental, important, and long-term issues. The law committee under the Standing Committee has carried out investigations and studies of the questions concerning the principles and policies on reforming criminals through labor and conducting education among them and of the issue of how to develop the work of legal systems. It also held a forum with the participation of responsible persons

from the legislative affairs office under the city, autonomous prefectoral, and county (city, district) People's Congress Standing Committees, which has promoted the development of the legislative work among the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels. The financial and economic committee under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation centered on the local economic draft regulations that were submitted to the Standing Committee for appraisal and on the responsibility system in agriculture and the transformation of leadership system among plants. The educational, scientific, cultural, and public health committee under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation of the implementation of the province's "regulations" on food sanitation management among urban and rural trade fairs and of the legislative questions of elementary education. The nationalities committee under the Standing Committee concentrated on conducting an investigation of the transformation of urban economic systems in minority nationalities' areas, of the questions on nationalities' education, and of the work of helping autonomous prefectures and counties improve their autonomous draft regulations. The general office under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation of the implementation of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities and of the experience gained in the work of the People's Congress. All of these investigations have played an important role in developing the work in this regard.

In order to improve the work of the People's Congress, the Standing Committee has strengthened the building of work systems. In line with the "work regulations" of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the "provisions" on bringing into full play the role of deputies, the committees and the general office under the Standing Committee have set forth the scope of duties and established the system of personal responsibility. The organs of the provincial People's Congress have also formulated the system concerning ideological and political work, the system of studying political theory and legal affairs, and the system of livelihood management, so that the Standing Committee has had regulations to follow in doing every work and has enhanced its work efficiency.

In order to promote the implementation of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities in the province, in September 1984, the Standing Committee held a forum with the participation of responsible persons from the city, prefecture, and county (city, district) People's Congress Standing Committees, at which the People's Congress Standing Committees, of Jilin, Siping, and Liaoyuan cities, Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture, the Chaoyang District of Changchun City, and of Yushun, Daan, Sulan, and Dunhua Counties delivered reports introducing their experiences gained in the work. The leading comrades of the Jilin City People's Congress Standing Committee introduced the situation in the People's Congress work conference sponsored by the city CPC Committee with the participation of secretaries of the county and district CPC Committees, chairmen of the People's Congress Standing Committees, and heads of counties and districts, at which participating comrades were greatly inspired.

Fellow deputies, over the past year, the Standing Committee has done much work. However, we still have had many shortcomings and problems because of lack of experience and because advances were not made through investigation. For example, we have not done enough in the work of conducting an inspection of the study, propaganda, education, and implementation of the Constitution and the law, of conducting supervision over the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate," and of fostering contact with the provincial deputies. From now on, the Standing Committee, under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, will vigorously carry out the study, propaganda, and education on the Constitution and the law and will conduct penetrating inspection of the implementation of the Constitution, the law, and the local regulations and rules. Continuous efforts should be made to vigorously grasp the legislative work, particularly the legislative work in the economy. Efforts should also be made to strengthen legal and work supervision over the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate," to foster close contact with deputies, and to continuously investigate, study, and sum up the new situation, problems and experiences cropping up in the drive to conduct reforms. A good job should be done in convening the Standing Committee meetings in a down-to-earth manner and in bringing into better play the role of the local organs of the state power in order to strive to further develop socialist democracy, to perfect socialist legal systems, and to ensure or promote the province's program of building socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1207

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS ON 17 JUL

SK180151 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress opened at Liaoning Theater in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 17 July. Xie Huangtian, executive chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a speech in which he stated: Marking the session successful has an important significance on fulfilling the general target of quadrupling the annual output value by the end of this century, on doing a good job in fostering cooperation between new and old cadres and replacing the old with the new, on realizing the target of going all out to make Liaoning strong and prosperous, to serve the country as a whole, and to head for the world, and on ensuring the smooth progress organizationally in the province's program of building socialist modernization.

The session will examine and discuss the motion submitted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to readjusting a number of staffers in the Standing Committee, the motion submitted by the provincial People's Government with regard to readjusting a number of officials in the government, and the motion submitted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to appointing the new president of the provincial Higher People's Court and the new chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending the session were more than 800 deputies who unanimously approved the resolution on dealing with the above three motions and accepted the resignation submitted by more than a dozen comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. These comrades include Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Fu Zhonghai, and Liu Peng, former vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Wang Shi), (Wang Jiazhuang), (Bai Changhe), (Feng Peizheng), (Zhao Weiqiang), (Luo Runfu), (Chao Yangge), (Han Yongzhan), and (Long Yongtang), former members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Guangzhong, and Zhang Zhiyuan, former vice governors of the provincial People's Government; Shi Xiaotan, former president of the provincial Higher People's Court and Cai Enguang, former chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

At the session, participating deputies showed their sincere respect to these veteran comrades with warm applause.

The session also adopted the electoral methods of candidates for supplementary personnel at this session.

Attending the session as observers were veteran comrades who had retreated to the second or third lines and leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region and the provincial military district.

Prior to the opening of the session, a preparatory meeting was held, at which the session's agenda and the namelist of the session's presidium and secretary general, including 77 persons, were approved.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CAAC BUREAU CONDUCTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW211150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Shenyang, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--A new situation of discipline and morale has prevailed among the staff at the Shenyang Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Bureau since the party rectification following the counterrevolutionaries' hijacking in 1983.

On 5 May 1983, counterrevolutionary Zhuo Changren and his accomplices hijacked an airplane of the Shenyang CAAC Bureau. The incident had complex social causes; but it also hared the serious problems at the Shenyang CAAC Bureau. The main problems include leading bodies' weak and loose leadership, unsound system, and widespread unhealthy practices such as liberalism, anarchism, and personal aggrandizement in the bureau. After that event, this bureau devoted 5 months to consolidation and conducted an early party rectification, solving a number of long-standing major problems. After the completion of party rectification in May 1984, they continued conducting ideological education among party members motivated by the guiding thought of discipline and of doing more work. They resumed party branch and party group's regular members-masses communication system. Various rules and regulations as well as concrete measures for their supervision and enforcement were also formulated in the running of the daily operation and service work.

Many gratifying changes have been noted at the Shenyang CAAC Bureau since the adoption of these measures 2 years ago. They are:

Leading cadres at various levels took the lead in enforcing the adopted rules and regulations. They were strict with themselves and exercised strict management. They checked before starting a task. They gave rewards and meted out punishment according to rules without being swayed by personal relationships. They removed or forced cadres from their posts if the cadres concerned did not perform their jobs well.

Previously there had been serious problems in securing tickets and getting cargo space because of the CAAC's limited capacity. Some freight operators took advantage of the situation to seek personal gains. Now this kind of evil wind has been blocked. Freight operators now refuse to accept gifts, money, and feasting from the people who use personal connections and resort to unhealthy practices. Those who continue to seek personal gains were

criticized or punished. Pilots are now forbidden to carry things for other people. Like other passengers, hand-carried baggage and luggage of bureau staff, are subject to weight limits and customs inspection.

The concept of "The people's airline for people" is now grafted deep into people's mind. The past practices regarding the indistinct separation of public duty from personal considerations, the taking of small advantages, the demanding of small favors from passengers and cargo owners have vanished without a trace. Party members and workers adhere to the concept of "passengers, cargo owners, and reputation come first" and try every means to expand services and raise service quality.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY GIVES DIRECTIVES TO WORK GROUPS

SK230430 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Our province has established groups which will be sent to convey appreciation to the PLA units stationed in Daxinganling and Heibhe Prefectures. They will convey appreciation and sympathy to the commanders and the fighters of the PLA units stationed in the prefectures and to the family members of servicemen and martyrs.

Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Bao Zong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, were respectively appointed heads of the two groups.

On 22 July, the two groups held a joint meeting, at which, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stated: Groups to be sent to convey appreciation to the PLA units should go deep into grass-roots units to listen to or seek the opinions of the PLA units and the family members of servicemen and martyrs in order to truly deal with their difficulties and to refrain from creating troubles for them. Questions that cannot be dealt with immediately should be given to the local governments for proper handling.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPC, GOVERNMENT REPLY TO STUDENTS' LETTER

SK170517 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and Government wrote a letter in reply to Heilongjiang students studying in Qinghua University, to warmly welcome their and all intellectuals' efforts to contribute to developing Heilongjiang Province.

On 26 April, all Heilongjiang students studying in Qinghua University wrote a letter to the provincial CPC Committee and Government to express their concern for the construction of Heilongjiang and their willingness to contribute their efforts to the province.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, wrote a note in the letter which reads: They are lovely youths and their suggestions are very important. They can make positive contributions to building the province. He also told other leaders to reply to their letter and told them that the provincial leaders will visit the students in Qinghua University at the proper time.

After that, the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and Government wrote a reply to these students to relay the concern and feelings of the provincial CPC Committee and Government and to express their warm welcoming of the students' wishes, on behalf of the 32 million people of Heilongjiang Province.

In the near future leaders of the provincial CPC Committee will go to Beijing to meet with the Heilongjiang students.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON CORRECTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

SK180002 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The second joint conference of responsible persons of provincial-level functional departments sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government pointed out that our province has made remarkable achievements in the work of correcting new unhealthy practices, and that we should take the next step for conscientiously sorting out and handling the various unhealthy practices that, according to the central authority, should be corrected.

Since last March, when our province began to launch a campaign for correcting new unhealthy practices, our province has conscientiously sorted out and corrected the unhealthy practices of party and government organs running enterprises, arbitrarily giving lottery tickets, reselling goods at a profit, arbitrarily issuing bonuses and materials, and stealing and evading taxes. The province has checked 1,191 enterprises run by party and government organs. Thus far, most of these enterprises have suspended operations or been transferred. The unhealthy practice of arbitrarily giving lottery tickets has been eliminated. In May of this year, the province organized more than 800 people to check cases of reselling steel products, timber, chemical fertilizers, vehicles, and color television sets at a profit. Some cases are still being checked at present.

All departments are urged to further have a clear understanding of how these unhealthy practices actually stand, to firmly attend to correcting and handling them, and to conduct reexaminations and acceptance tests. Departments should grasp the focal points of examination and elimination, and attach importance to examining the cases of cadres of party and government organs and mass organizations at and above the country level engaging in business and running enterprises.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PUBLIC SECURITY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

SK220406 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The first provincial discipline inspection work conference of the public security front, which ended on 21 July, called for deeply launching a campaign of creating civilized units, having civilized cadres and policemen, and building civilized ranks of cadres and policemen among public security organs and armed police forces at all levels in order to create lofty images of people's policemen through actual deeds.

The conference pointed out: The broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security front across the province have further fostered an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly through launching education on party spirit, party style, and observance of discipline, law, ideals, and morality. Great changes have taken place in their mental attitude. They were not afraid even of death in carrying on tenacious struggles against criminal offenders to safeguard public security and protect against natural calamity, and made great contributions to safeguarding the four modernizations. A group of advanced collectives and meritorious models have emerged. Last year, nearly 600 units and more than 3,200 cadres and policemen were commended as civilized units and civilized cadres and policemen by governments and departments at all levels. One hundred and twenty-two cadres and policemen were cited, respectively, for first-, second-, and third-class meritorious service, and 51 units were cited for second- and third-class collective meritorious service. In the struggle against serious criminal offenders, 41 cadres and policemen were wounded in action, and 9 comrades were bravely sacrificed. These advanced collectives and meritorious models represented the main trend and orientation of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front, and have added splendor to the images of people's policemen.

The conference held: Some problems still exist in the building of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front. The masses were harmfully influenced by the tendencies of policemen not stressing civility and courtesy; not paying attention to discipline, appearance, and bearing; or not abiding by social discipline.

The conference urged public security organs at all levels across the province to further correct party style, to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification, to continue persisting in the principle of strictly

enforcing discipline inspection work, to continuously consolidate the disciplinary workstyle, and to upgrade the political and ideological quality of people's policemen. Simultaneous efforts must be made to widely launch a campaign of creating civilized units, having civilized cadres and policemen, and building civilized ranks of cadres and policemen; to educate cadres and policemen to enhance their sense of responsibility, sense of honor, and idea of serving the people wholeheartedly; and to enable them to carry on the glorious traditions and fine workstyle of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front, to carry on the revolutionary spirit of working arduously and being honest in performing their duties, and to foster lofty images of people's policemen.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

**JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT ADOPTS MEASURES ON VIDEO EQUIPMENT**

SK162310 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The Logistics Department of the provincial military district has adopted effective measures to strengthen the strict management over video equipment in order to overcome the chaotic utilization of the equipment, thus blocking the infiltration of all unhealthy things into the PLA units.

Since 1984, the sections and units under the department, in succession, have purchased a dozen video recorders. During a certain period, these recorders were used privately and arbitrarily because of lack of unified management. They were often put to personal use to play videotapes that had not been inspected by the authorities. In order to check the infiltration of unhealthy things into the PLA units and to ensure that the role of the video equipment in professional work and in cultural education among cadres is truly brought into play, the department has formulated, in a timely manner, the "provisions" on the management of utilization of video equipment, and has clearly defined the restrictions, on the scope of utilization of video equipment, the approval limits of authority, the procedure of utilization registration, and the inspection procedures for videotapes, after carrying out thorough investigation of existing video equipment. The department has also established a system of supervision and inspection over the implementation of the provisions and formulated measures for dealing with cases of those who have violated the provisions. As a result, the department has effectively overcome the chaotic utilization of the equipment and ensured the role of video equipment in satisfying the needs of developing professional work and conducting cultural education among the cadres.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CHAIRMAN ON MUSLIM DELEGATION TO ASIA, AFRICA

HK030709 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

Report: "Hei Boli Reports on His Visit to Six Asian and African Countries"

[Text] On the morning of 19 June, the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee held in the Hongqi Theatre, Yinchaun, a report meeting on the visit of the Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation to six Asian and African countries. Hei Boli, chairman of the region and leader of the delegation, reported on the visit of the delegation to the countries, including Pakistan. He said: This visit's "expected goals have been fulfilled."

From 12 April to 25 May, the Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation visited Pakistan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other United Arab Emirates. During these 44 days, the delegation visited famous cities, old but grand mosques, sacred places, monuments to sages, other places for religious services, museums, libraries, well-known universities and colleges, and royal hospitals in these countries. The delegation also met prominent personages from education, financial, and religious circles and discussed economic and technological cooperation with them. Whenever the delegation arrived at a place, it was warmly welcomed, was shown the greatest honor, and was enthusiastically called "our Muslim brothers."

During the visit, the delegation was met by Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan; Mubarak, president of Egypt, and the vice president and concurrently parliamentary speaker and the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic; as well as other leaders in these countries. They unanimously praised the friendship of China's people, and warmly welcomed the visit of China's Muslims.

In addition, the delegation went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

On the achievements of this friendly visit, Chairman Hei Boli said: In line with the guiding ideology of promoting friendship and investigating opportunities for economic cooperation, this friendly visit was a complete success.

He said: First, the visit reaped a bumper harvest in political terms. When the Muslim friendship delegation visited the Arab Islamic countries, it was deeply impressed by the intimate relations between them and their warm welcome. In these countries, we introduced, in a truth-seeking way, China's situation

regarding implementing policies toward nationalities and religions since smashing the "gang of four." We also introduced China's situation of protecting freedom of belief, and the implementation of preferential policies toward areas inhabited by minority nationalities. This won their appreciation for China's present policies.

The Egyptian minister of religious affairs said China is a large country with a 1-billion population. But it never invades others, but treats both large and small countries without discrimination. The four modernizations undertaking of China will certainly end in success and not failure.

The higher political and religious circles in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Yemen Arab Republic repeatedly expressed thanks for the Chinese government's concern for Muslim brothers. The minister of religious affairs in the United Arab Emirates said: China is a gentle and humanitarianist country. Therefore, we decided to establish diplomatic relations with China. The prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic said: China is large country with a 1-billion population; whereas ours is a small one with a population of 8 million. The cooperation between these two countries can serve as an example of cooperation between large and small countries. The modesty and policies of China are not only respected by the people of Yemen, but also the peoples of the world.

Chairman Hei Boli said: On economic cooperation, we have made friends with a large number of persons from higher economic circles through this visit. This thus paves the way for further developing economic cooperation in future. We have also started preliminary discussions on importing capital and establishing institutions, as well as some projects concerning economic and technological cooperation. Various countries and some economic personages agreed to establish economic and technological cooperation with us, and to promote trade. Many people in the economic, financial, and political circles in these countries even expressed a wish to visit Ningxia and attend Ningxia's talks on economic and technological cooperation.

On cultural exchange, Chairman Hei Boli said: Through this visit, we have won some of the scholarships for students studying abroad. The governor of Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan wished it to become a sister province of Ningxia (Region). The Islamic international university of Pakistan invited us to send scholars to give lectures. Kuwait wished to provide funds for us to send teachers to give lectures in its institutes for Islamic classics.

In his report, Chairman Hei Boli said: The most important point is that through this visit, we have publicized Ningxia and introduced the situation and advantages of Ningxia. Many leaders and economic personages in these countries said that they were glad to know that such a piece of valuable land still exists in northwest China. In particular, that it is one inhabited by Muslims. Therefore, they hoped to visit the area in the future. Some of them were interested in Ningxia's natural deposit conditions and agricultural achievements, and expressed hopes for investigation and negotiating cooperation projects. Some of them even asked us to give them technological support.

In the conclusion of his report, Chairman Hei Boli said: Being a good starting point, the friendly visit has opened up ways for economic cooperation. The

future tasks are still very arduous and must be firmly grasped. We must further emancipate our minds, keep abreast of new developments, and adopt a relaxed attitude toward policies. We must also strengthen our external links and make greater contributions to speeding up the construction of Ningxia and achieving the goal of "striving for an upswing in Ningxia."

The report by Chairman Hei Boli received a warm welcome from the participating comrades.

Comrade Li Xuezhi made a speech at the meeting. He said: The Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation made this visit under the auspices of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, as well as with the support of relevant central departments. It has achieved complete success, and realized the goal of promoting mutual understanding and friendship. This has played an important role in developing the friendly relationship between Ningxia's Muslims and these countries. It has also laid the foundation for developing the friendly relations with them, and promoting economic and technological cooperation in the future. He urged the region's departments concerned to grasp firmly and to fulfill the cooperation projects with these countries, to formulate policies, and to do well in Ningxia's talks on economic and technological cooperation with Islamic countries, which will be held in Yinchuan in September this year.

Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the party and government of the region and Yinchuan City, responsible persons of democratic parties, some religious figures, and cadres of organs directly under the regional authorities at and above department level.

Ma Tengai, deputy head of the delegation, also attended the report meeting.

CSO: 4005/1191

NORTHWEST REGION

'LENIENT' FAMILY PLANNING POLICY FOR XINJIANG

OW240951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Urumqi, July 24 (XINHUA)--China is pursuing a more lenient family planning policy in areas inhabited by minority ethnic groups than in areas inhabited by the majority Han nationality.

It is the national policy to encourage each couple to have one child only. But in the multinational Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, minority nationality couples are allowed to have two, even in cities and towns. If both are girls or one is handicapped, they may have another. In rural and pastoral areas, one couple may have three children, and four are allowed in remote localities.

The local policy was formulated in accordance with a decision by the Standing Committee of the region's people's congress in September 1983.

This reflects the will of the people and takes their traditions into consideration, said Yu Guangliang, a local official in charge of family planning.

Xinjiang had a population of 13.44 million at the end of last year. About 60 percent belong to minority ethnic groups--Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Uzbek, Tajik, Ribo, Dahuer and Tartar, totalling 12.

The goal of Xinjiang is to control the size of the population at about 17 million by the end of this century, when the population of minority ethnic groups will exceed 10 million, two million more than at present.

During the early post-liberation period, the total population of minority ethnic groups was about four million.

Yu Guangliang said that with the rising living and cultural standards a growing number of local people have come to see the benefits of family planning.

According to statistics compiled by the regional family planning committee, about 20 percent of married local minority people have adopted contraceptive measures on a voluntary basis. In Urumqi, the capital, about 39,000 child-bearing-age women of minority nationalities, or 66 percent, are taking contraceptive pills or adopting other measures.

Most gratifying, Yu said, is that many in the farming and pastoral areas where people are greatly influenced by traditional Islamic ideas have come to see the necessity of family planning.

Wubulihari-Pariduo, a 36-year-old Uygur peasant, is already a father of seven. The eldest is 14 while the youngest is still in the cradle. "No more children," he told XINHUA. "Otherwise, I will die of hard labor. I should have adopted family planning long ago."

To improve family planning work, the region has appointed one family planning assistant in each of the more than 600 townships in the region and established family planning guidance stations in 33 counties. The other 86 counties and cities will have such stations next year. These stations undertake to issue birth control pills and devices, and provide technical guidance.

At the same time, each village inhabited by minority people is to have one person charged with the task of disseminating knowledge about family planning.

CSO: 4000/318

NORTHWEST REGION

COLLEGE GRADUATES VOLUNTEER TO WORK IN NORTHWEST

OW100957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (Xinhua)--More than 1,260 of this year's college graduates have volunteered to work in the frontier northwest region, writing to the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional government to express their determination.

These graduates had planned to be assigned to work in rich coastal areas where their parents live.

However, they became interested in the development of Xinjiang when officials from the region spoke to college graduates in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and northeast cities on the natural, economic and other conditions in Xinjiang. They invited more college graduates to work there.

Northwest China's natural resources make up 70 percent of the nation's total, while its population accounts for only five percent. Graduates consider that they will have plenty of room to develop their talents there.

Zhang Zhizhou, a graduate of the Hubei Institute of Agriculture, made his decision to work in Qinghai Province because of the lack of agro-technical personnel there.

In Shanghai, over 50 college graduates recently volunteered to work in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Ningxia and Tibet after visiting those places or learning about these outlying areas.

Zhang Jieyuan, a physics graduate of Fudan University in Shanghai, said that his firm determination to work in Xinjiang was made after three trips there. He said that he had seen with his own eyes the backwardness and need for intellectuals there.

The government has recently ruled that college graduates who volunteer to work in border areas can return to live in their native places after six years.

CSO: 4000/310

NORTHWEST REGION

**PRC REPORTER ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES**

HK020443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] A newspaper reporter in Shaanxi Province has been arrested on suspicion of taking bribes of more than 10,000 yuan in connection with a widespread fraud case.

Zhao Jiguang, a reporter for Shaanxi workers' news and vice chairman of the Shaanxi Youth Reporters' Association, was responsible for a publicity campaign in the provincial press backing a notorious speculator, Liu Zhisheng after Liu had "donated" 6,000 yuan in addition to eight high-grade Phoenix bicycles to his association.

Liu is the chief culprit of a swindle case involving contracts worth 260 million yuan.

And then in response to Zhao's demand for a "personal reward," Liu handed the reporter a bag containing 10,000 yuan in cash with two cartons of cigarettes on top of the money during a secret meeting in a train, when Zhao was returning from a fake reporting trip to Liu's home county of Xingping.

Zhao deposited the money under false names in four banks in Xi'an, the provincial capital.

Last month when Liu's case was being investigated by order of the Xingping County Court, Zhao tried to defend him in the newspaper in collaboration with two other local reporters. And then when their "open appeal" failed and Liu was arrested, Zhao burned the deposit books in an attempt to destroy the evidence.

Last week, the People's Procurator's Office of Xianyang City, which has been investigating Liu's case, ordered Zhao's arrest for questioning, according to PEOPLE'S DAILY on Sunday.

Liu and his accomplice Zhang Xiaojian were arrested by court order 10 days ago on charges of cheating more than 10 million yuan out of contracts worth 260 million yuan (\$90 million) signed with enterprises across the country for hemp bags, metals and automobiles.

Liu got the 10 million yuan as down payment for the contracts, which were never fulfilled.

Liu was also charged for bribing or "buying" 32 provincial officials or reporters with cash and gifts.

These people, including Zhao, became his "connections" and helped him in his frauds or gave "official stamps" to his illegal transactions.

Liu was originally a farmer from the village of Liushun in Xingping County, Shaanxi Province. He was jailed for three years in 1962 -- at the age of 16 -- for stealing. Last July he became General Manager of Xingping County Urban and Rural Enterprise Company, a firm set up by him and two other farmers.

In December he signed his first major contract with Zhenghua Trading Company of Changde County, Hunan Province, selling them 40 million hemp bags for 68 million yuan (\$24 million). Some officials in the provincial Bureau of Industry and Commerce expressed doubts about Liu's ability to fulfill such a contract, but Liu's "friends" managed to have the contract notarized and further approved a bank loan of 600,000 yuan to Liu's company.

Investigations have shown Liu gave around 100 color television sets, 250 brand bicycles and large amounts of cash in bribes to officials in Xi'an, Xingping, Huxian and other counties to facilitate his swindling activities. More than 20 officials were found to have taken bribes valued at more 1,000 yuan each, PEOPLE's DAILY said. The investigation continues.

CSO: 4000/310

NORTHWEST REGION

18TH CENTURY GANSU MONASTERY TO BE RESTORED

OW231413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Lanzhou, July 23 (XINHUA)--An 18th century monastery ravaged by fire earlier this year is scheduled for reconstruction, it was announced by Ma Dexiang, director of the Gansu Provincial Religious Bureau, here today.

The Lapuleng monastery, 260 kilometers southwest of Lanzhou, is one of the six leading Lamaseries of yellow sect of Lamaism in China. It was built in 1709.

Monks and local people of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities managed to save the five golden figures of Buddha, Sarira-stupa of the five previous living Buddhas of the monastery, Buddhist sutras and relics when fire swept through almost 5,000 square meters of monastery buildings in April this year.

The central government has allocated 11 million yuan for the project arranged by a committee set up last Thursday. The committee is headed by Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdian Qoigyi Nyima, president of the Gansu Buddhist Association and the sixth living Buddha of the Lapuleng monastery.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, donated 50,000 yuan for the project. He said that Tibetans for generations to come would remember the kindness of the Communist Party and the people's government.

Construction is to start next spring and be completed in October 1988.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1422 GMT on 19 July in its report on the restoration provides the following additional information: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council attached great importance to the damage of the monastery caused by the fire. Xi Zongxun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Yang Jingren, and other comrades gave specific instructions for the reconstruction of the monastery after hearing a report on the fire and approved the allocation in installments of 11 million yuan for the Gansu Province reconstruction project. Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, and Gansu Governor Chen Guangyi have said that the Lapuleng Monastery will be reconstructed to be more durable, more gorgeous, and more magnificent than the original structure.]

CSO: 4000/318

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

KERGEZ NATIONALITY TO BE STUDIED--Urumqi, July 21 (XINHUA)--A society has been set up in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region to study the language, literature, history, philosophy, political economy and art of the Kergez Nationality, a local official said here today. With a recorded history of more than 2,000 years, the Kergez people have created many poems, legends, proverbs and fables, including the long epic "Manass." More than 100,000 Kergez people live in Xinjiang of northwest China and Heilongjiang of the northweast. The society is based on several thousand Kergez intellectuals, including professors and researchers, trained after liberation of China in 1949. Before liberation, the official said, the minority nationality engaged in animal husbandry and had only a few intellectuals. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 21 Jul 85 OW]

COLLEGE GRADUATES WORK IN XINJIANG--Beijing, July 3 (Xinhua)--In the first half of this year, 1,265 college graduates have applied to work in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, "China Youth News" reports today. These graduates of 200 colleges in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions would have been assigned work near home. Xinjiang will become a focus of economic development at the end of the century. Regional government vice-chairman Huang Baozhang led a work group earlier this year to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou to recruit trained personnel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 3 Jul 85 OW]

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August 28, 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

#### HUBEI SECRETARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL WORK

HK120805 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, held a forum in Donghu guesthouse of all prefectural and city culture bureau directors throughout the province on how to consolidate and develop the achievements in reform of literature and art.

Comrade Guan Guangfu first affirmed the principle of regarding cultural work as the main work, developing diversification, and [words indistinct] which is implemented in the course of reform of literature and art. He held: This is a good way to enliven literature and art. He said: So long as literature and art organizations regard enlivening literature and art as the aim, spend most of their income on the development of the cultural cause, and do not supersede the primary with the secondary, there is no problem of incorrect orientation.

Regarding incorrect method of demanding uniformity in the management of culture. Guan Guangfu said: The situation in invigorating the economy and making culture flourish is hard-won and is the result of our smashing the bonds of leftists ideology, of breaking with the old traditional concept and ossified way of thinking, and of discarding all outmoded conventions and bad customs which hinder reform proceeding from the whole excellent situation, we must treat and solve some problems which emerge in the course of reform. We must not adopt the one-sided and perfunctory method. Our cultural life is still relatively monotonous and poor and the cadres' and the masses' urgent needs cannot be satisfied. We must replace the decadent and backward things with literature and art products which are healthy and beneficial to the healthy development of people's physical and mental health.

How do we invigorate our economy and culture without rigidly controlling them? This is a new subject to us. Under the premise of resisting bourgeois decadent ideology and the pernicious influence of feudalism, we must try in every possible way to consolidate and develop our achievements in reform and our excellent situation.

Guan Guangfu also put forward several points of view on consolidating and developing the achievements in reform of literature and art:

1. It is necessary to continue to relax policies, to break with the ossified style of state monopoly of literature and art, and to develop socialist literature and art in many aspects and channels.
2. It is essential to adhere to the principle of joint state-collective-individual efforts to develop literature and art. The culture in factories, organs, and schools is an organic component part of socialist culture. Specialized households in culture are an indispensable force in the socialist culture market. In addition, departments in charge of culture must gear their work to the needs of basic levels and society and must emerge from the window of culture to cater to the needs of society.

In conclusion, Guan Guangfu pointed out: The cultural productive forces in our province must be further emancipated. This requires leading cadres to have the spirit of opening up a new path, to persist in reform, and to contribute toward further making the culture and art cause in our province flourish.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI SENDS RELIEF MATERIALS TO DISASTER-STRICKEN AREAS

HK020718 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, 20 trucks fully loaded with relief materials and goods donated by organs directly under the regional authorities, schools, the regional military district, the PLO units attached to Nanning, the armed police force, cadres and the masses departed Nanning for such disaster-stricken areas as Guilin, Liuzhou, Wuzhou. This is to support people in the areas to fight against disaster.

From late May to early June, 24 counties and cities in Guilin, Liuzhou, Wuzhou, Hechi, Baise and Yulin prefectures were affected by floods in varying degrees. After the disaster, the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, and the regional people's government sent three teams to the areas expressing sympathy and solicitude for the local people, and helping them fight against disaster. They also allocated relief funds to the lower levels, and urged the organs directly under the regional authorities, as well as schools, to donate funds and materials to the disaster-stricken areas. Thus, cadres and workers of the organs directly under the regional authorities, teachers and students of schools; as well as fighters of Guangxi Military District, the PLA air force units attached to the region and the armed police force, enthusiastically responded to the call, and actively donated funds and materials.

As of this moment, the masses, cadres and fighters of over 120 units, including the organs directly under the regional authorities, schools, the regional military district, and PLA air force units attached to the region, have donated a total of more than 80,600 yuan, food coupons for more than 309,600 jin of food, 90,000 items of clothing, and other articles for daily use.

After collection, these materials were loaded onto the trucks yesterday. At about 0700 this morning, the trucks departed the entrance to the hall of the regional government building in three directions. Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, were present at the scene and saw the drivers off.

CSO: 4005/1167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MEETING ON RESPECTING TEACHERS

HK050907 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Entrusted by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government and initiated by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the political and legal committee and the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, and the provincial education department party group jointly held a meeting in Zhengzhou from 27 to 30 June reporting on the situation in respecting teachers and dealing with the cases of insulting and assaulting teachers. Leading comrades, including Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Lin Yinghai, Hou Zhiying, and Song Zhaosu, members of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, successively attended the meeting and spoke at the meeting.

To date, the whole province has investigated and dealt with over 80 percent of the cases of insulting and assaulting teachers and has vigorously promoted the development of the activities of respecting teachers with doing good and practical things for teachers as the contents.

The meeting pointed out: Cases of insulting and assaulting teachers constantly occurred in the past and were not promptly and properly dealt with. The main reason was that some leading cadres lacked a profound understanding of the strategic role of the educational cause. [words indistinct] The leftist pernicious influence still did mischief. Publicity of and education in the legal system was not very impartial. Some cadres showed serious bureaucratism. Political and legal cadres in some places did not act in accordance with the law, did not strictly enforce the law, and even deliberately broke the law.

The meeting emphasized: After this meeting, CPC committees and governments at all levels must further enhance their understanding of the strategic role of education in the four modernizations. The four modernizations need qualified personnel. Qualified personnel need education. Education needs teachers. It is necessary to extensively and penetratingly carry out the activities of respecting teachers. We must indulge less in idle talks and do more practical work. Taking the opportunity of celebrating Teachers' Day and implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the

educational structure, we must do several good and practical things for teachers in a down-to-earth manner. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in abiding by discipline and the law. It is essential to reiterate that insulting and assaulting teachers is an unlawful practice. The troublemakers who insult and assault teachers must be promptly and severely dealt with. Those who violate criminal law must be severely punished in accordance with the law. The responsibility of those who shield and wink at the troublemakers, must be investigated and affixed. After the meeting, it is imperative to continue to implement the joint circular of the four units, including the provincial discipline inspection committee. We must link rectifying party style and cadres' work style and tidying up social order with building civilized units and must further do well in grasping the respecting of teachers and dealing with cases of insulting and assaulting teachers. We must establish the customs of respecting knowledge, qualified personnel, teachers, and educational work in the whole society and must make active contributions toward quickly changing the backward outlook of education in our province and move toward invigorating Henan.

CSO: 4005/1168

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG 'SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION' FORUM--The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government recently held a forum for responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial and Guangzhou Municipal level to discuss the problems of how to further strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They transmitted the minutes of this forum throughout the province. In the circular approving and transmitting the minutes, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government demanded: CPC committees and governments at all levels must grasp the building of spiritual civilization as they grasp economic work. They must really strengthen organizational leadership over and inspect and supervise the building of spiritual civilization and must discover and solve problems promptly of their own initiative. On the basis of strengthening constant leadership, they must grasp this work several times a year. In the second half of this year, all places must stress grasping this work well so that the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the building of material civilization can develop in a coordinated way. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jul 85 HK]

HENAN YOUNG PIONEERS GATHERING--The Henan representative meeting of the Chinese Young Pioneers concluded yesterday afternoon. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army of the province Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Di, Zhang Chixia, Lin Xiao, Hu Jiyun, Hao Fuhong, and (Meng Yafu) attended the meeting and were photographed with the participants. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 Jul 85 HK]

HUBEI GOVERNOR'S W.EUROPEAN TRIP--On the invitation of governments and parties concerned in the FRG, the Kingdom of Denmark, and the Republic of Austria, the Hubei economic and trade delegation, headed by Governor Huang Zhizhen, visited these countries and returned to Wuhan today. During the visit in Dusseldorf, FRG, Huang Zhizhen presided over the Hubei-Western European economic talks. He also attended the Hubei-Austrian introduction meeting sponsored by the Austrian chamber of commerce. He inspected some enterprises, and comprehensively talked with leaders of parties concerned, as well as persons from the financial, industrial, and commercial circles and enterprises in the three countries. He received warm and friendly welcome wherever he arrived. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1167

SOUTHWEST REGION

SCIENTISTS CLASSIFYING ANCIENT TIBETAN DOCUMENTS

OW082024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 8 (Xinhua)--Social scientists here have begun the mammoth task of classifying three million documents of ancient records in Tibet's archives, a local official said today.

The mountain of records, all in the Tibetan language, trace political, economic, cultural and religious affairs, and relations between the local and central governments since the yuan dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.).

The huge project will be of immense value to the promotion of Tibetan studies, said the official.

Particularly valuable information is contained in centuries-old manuscripts handwritten by monks. There are 70,000 such copies in Sagya, a monastery neary Xigaze, the second largest city in Tibet.

Apart from Buddhist Sutras, they include ancient literature concerning history, linguistics, medicine, almanacs and music.

The Tibet Academy of Social Sciences plans to publish the most valuable of these ancient manuscripts.

Other measures to aid students of Tibet include the recent publication of the first 21 volumes of "Chinese documents for Tibetan studies", including records of the Ming (1368-1644 A.D.) and Qing (1644-1911 A.D.) dynasties.

A large number of Buddhist scriptures in Sanskrit written on patta (palm leaves used as paper) has been collected over the past two years.

China already has an abundant collection of data on Tibet written in Tibetan, Han, Manchu and Mongolian.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG APPOINTS MORE ETHNIC MINORITY CADRES

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 9 (Xinhua)--Tibet now has 31,900 ethnic minority cadres, accounting for nearly 62 percent of all cadres in the autonomous region, according to local officials.

This is more than four times as many cadres of Tibetan and other ethnic minority origin than there were 20 years ago.

The officials said there had been a big influx of ethnic minority officials into the Communist Party and government positions since 1980.

People of minority groups now comprise 75 percent of leading cadres at regional level and 100 percent of county magistrates.

All chairmen of regional and county people's congress standing committees were of Tibetan or other minority origin.

Many training courses have been opened for minority cadres. More than 12,000 have been trained over the past five years.

Puncog, a party secretary of Gyangze, a farming county, has led efforts to promote advanced farming technology over the past few years.

Under Puncog's guidance, grain output increased from 19,000 tons in 1979 to 38,000 tons last year, and annual average per capita income rose to 664 yuan -- more than six times the 1979 figure.

Tubdain Cering, a 47-year-old county leader in Lhasa, encouraged local people to try new lines of business, such as vegetable planting, dairy-cattle breeding, building-materials production, transport and service trades.

Last year, the annual income per herdsman was 817 yuan, about 350 yuan more than in 1983.

CSO: 4000/301

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBET OPENS FIRST UNIVERSITY, TRAINS TEACHERS

OW201644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--The first university to be set up in the Tibet Autonomous Region was opened here today.

The university will train teachers for Tibet's three tertiary-education institutes, and 68 vocational and middle schools.

The president is 39-year-old Ciwang Zunmei, a 1970 graduate of the Beijing Teachers' University.

Set up on the basis of the former Tibet Teachers College and with a state investment of more than eight million yuan, the university offers courses in 15 subjects, including Tibetan language and literature, Tibetan medicine, Tibetan calendar and English. The study courses last from three to five years.

It plans to enroll 220 students this year, 60 percent of whom will be Tibetans.

Students will be provided with free meals. Those from peasant and herdsman families will also get clothes and some pocket money.

The university plans to increase its student body to 1,600 and graduate at least 300 specialists annually in the next few years, Ciwang said.

It also plans to enroll foreign students of Tibetan culture and arts, conduct academic exchanges with foreign countries and send students to study abroad.

CSO: 4000/315

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SPENDS MILLIONS TO RENOVATE TEMPLES

OW170059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 15 (XINHUA)--A Buddha statue brought to Tibet by the Nepalese Princess Brikuthi in the Seventh Century AD, when she married the Tibetan King Songtsen Gambo, will be replaced in Lhasa's Ramoqe monastery after completion of the monastery's renovation next year.

The bronze statue is now in the Qoikang monastery in Lhasa, together with another statue brought in by Princess Wencheng of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), who married the same Tibetan king.

The statue went missing during the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976). The lower part of the statue was found later in a pile of waste, and the upper body of the statue found its way to Beijing. It was discovered by some archeologists on its way to a blast furnace and was finally returned to Tibet by the palace museum in Beijing.

The government of the Tibet autonomous region has poured 30 million yuan (U.S. \$10.5 million) into the work of renovating old temples and monasteries since 1980. One-third of the money was used to repair the Potala Palace and the Norbu Lingka, which used to be the winter and summer palaces of the Dalai Lama.

Some five million yuan (over U.S. \$1.7 million) has been earmarked this year for repairing temples.

In addition to government funds, local people have also contributed to the renovation of temples and monasteries. Gandain, one of the three largest monasteries in Tibet, built by Tsong Kha-pa, founder of the Gelugpa (yellow) Lamaist sect, was renovated with government funds and donations from private contributors, including Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

A large number of religious articles lost during the cultural revolution have been returned to the temples and monasteries. In Lhoka area alone, more than 4,000 scriptures, pictures, Buddha images and chinaware have been turned in by the local people. Among these articles, 37 have been classified as national treasures. There are now 3,000 Lamas living in the Lamaseries that have been reopened.

CSO: 4000/318

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

NEW BUDDHIST INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED IN LHASA

OW210750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 21 (XINHUA)--A Buddhist Institute, the first ever in Tibetan history, was officially inaugurated here today after 2 years of preparation.

Situated near the Zhebung monastery, the institute has recruited 120 students from among the more than 400 candidates from all parts of Tibet. It has four teachers to teach Buddhist scriptures and two others to teach general knowledge. They will spend 10 years there to study philosophy, pancavidya, hetuvidya and other Buddhist canons.

Sixty-year-old Bumi Qambalozhub, vice-president of the Tibet branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association, is head of the institute. He got the title of geshi, the highest honor in the study of Tibetan Buddhism equivalent to the doctorate degree, in 1958 by winning a debate among more than 1,000 Buddhist scholars and Lamas. He and the 14th Dalai Lama Dainzin Gyaco were the last geshis of the highest order in Tibetan history, for such practice stopped after 1958.

He told XINHUA that he will strive to train a new generation of geshis among his students.

The institute was build with a fund of 500,000 yuan (U.S. \$180,000) from the central and local governments. Students will be provided with board and lodging and pocket money. After graduation, some will return to their original monasteries and others will be assigned to work in other temples and monasteries.

CSO: 4000/318

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LIVING BUDDHA ELECTED TO TIBETAN COMMITTEE--Lhasa, July 9 (Xinhua)--A living buddha was elected to the Tibetan Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at the ongoing session of the local conference standing committee. Kazha Qamba Chinlei, 46, is Abbot of Zhaxi Ihunbo Lamasary in Xigaze, the second biggest in Tibet. The other 29 new members are clergy, veteran folk artists, writers, medical workers and veterinarians. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 9 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/301

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL REGIONAL COURT PRESIDENT GIVES WORK REPORT

SK151350 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Yang Dalai [2799 6671 5351], president of the regional Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the Nei Monggol Regional Higher People's Court at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress. He said: In the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the region exercised their functions as state judicial organs, and achieved remarkable success in various aspects of judicial work.

Yang Dalai said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the region continued to adhere to the policy of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals; exerted strenuous efforts to strike at criminals accurately; promoted the workstyle of not fearing fatigue and continued combat; maintained close cooperation with the public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments; thoroughly launched struggles against serious criminal offences; and continued to strictly punish criminals who seriously harmed social order and public security. We adopted effective measures to deal with the existing major cases, pronounced judgments in a timely manner, checked the swollen arrogance of criminals, and were praised by the masses. During criminal trials, the people's courts at all levels conscientiously implemented the party's policy of giving lenient punishment to those who confess their crimes and severe punishment to those who refuse to confess; leniently handled, in accordance with the law, those who surrendered themselves, confessed their crimes frankly, and informed against or exposed the crimes of other criminals, and those who wanted to do meritorious deed; and promoted the destruction of criminals.

Yang Dalai said: The people's courts at all levels continued to resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows to serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who disrupt the economy, and continued to deal blows to serious criminals who took advantage of the reform of the economic structure and flaunted the banner of invigorating the economy to engage in corruption, bribery, smuggling, selling smuggled goods, profiteering, deception, raising commodity prices, tax evasion, embezzlement of the property of the state and the collective, and encroachment on the legal rights and interests of the specialized households and economic associations, and safeguarded and promoted the

smooth progress in the reform of the economic structure. He said: The people's courts at all levels vigorously tried civil cases. Through correctly and legally handling civil cases in a timely manner, we succeeded in intensifying unity among the people, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

Yang Dalai said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels vigorously strengthened handling of trials involving economic issues. The number of economic disputes handled last year increased one fold over the previous year. Through the trials, we used legal means to readjust the economic relationships in the production and circulation spheres, protected the interests of the state and the legal rights and interests of the collectives and the individuals, and safeguarded order in the socialist economy. In addition, the people's courts at all levels also earnestly handled the people's letters and visits, as well as their appeals. The people's courts at all levels universally established and improved the system of handling people's letters and visits, and greatly enhanced their work efficiency. We handled a total of some 38,000 letters and 90,000 visits from the people last year, solved some people's long-standing problems, and ended the passive situation in the work of handling people's letters and visits.

Yang Dalai also touched on the issues of building the cadre and police ranks of the courts. He said: During the past year, the people's courts at all levels did much in this regard. First, they further straightened out the guiding ideology of their professional work. Second, they universally carried out structural reform. Third, they recruited a number of cadres through a unified examination. Fourth, they strengthened training for in-service cadres. Fifth, they established various forms of the personal responsibility systems to boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and policemen.

CSO: 4005/1165

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE INSPECTS LEAGUES, WUHAI CITY

SK050236 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] While conducting investigation and study in Alxa and Ih Ju Leagues and Wuhai City from 11 to 26 June, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, offered many important suggestions for promoting economic development.

He said: To build Alxa League well, we must concentrate our efforts on the development of animal husbandry. Although the quality of the grassland in Alxa League is not good enough, the acreage of available grassland accounts for 47 percent of the total area of the league. Alxa League has constantly been called the home of camels. In 1984, the total number of camels reached 190,000 head, accounting for one-third of the country's total, and accounting for 50 percent of the region's total. The full utilization of this favorable condition will lead to an increase in revenue and to an improvement in the people's living standards. At present the question is how to fully utilize this favorable condition in order to accelerate the development of the livestock economy.

After inspecting the Wuda Coal Mining Administrative Bureau in Wuhai City and listening to a report on the relevant work, Comrade Bu He expressed satisfaction with the economic work and party rectification work of Wuhai City. He said: The political and economic situation in Wuhai City is actually very good. However, under the excellent situation, we must remain sober-minded and conscientiously study and solve those problems which merit our attention. Increases in the scale of investment in fixed assets and in the consumption fund should not be too rapid. In the meantime, we should strictly control expansion of the size of organizations and strive to improve the economic efficiency of enterprises by tapping their potentials, carrying out technical transformation, and raising labor productivity. We should strengthen control over the macroeconomy and continue to relax control over the micro-economy. We should step up ideological and political work. We should not only persist in the Marxist material outlook but also persist in educating the vast number of cadres and the masses with Marxist ideology. We should conduct education on communist ideals, organizational discipline, and legal knowledge. We should also improve the leadership style, go deep to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study, and spend still more

time on helping the grassroots units solve practical problems and on serving the grassroots units and their production.

Comrade Bu He also visited (Atelengtu) Sumu in Hangqin Banner of Ih League and offered some important opinions on how to develop transport, small-scale mining, and tertiary industries in line with the principle of developing diversified undertakings with the stress on animal husbandry.

During his inspection tour of Alxa League and Wuhai City, Comrade Bu He also visited some frontier commanders and fighters and some veteran cadres and extended cordial greetings to them.

CSO: 4005/1165

JPRS-CPS-85-084  
20 August 1985

NORTH REGION

### BRIEFS

BEIJING MORTALITY REDUCTION--Beijing Municipality's population death rate continues to decline. In 1984, the municipality's mortality was 5.53 per thousand, a drop of 0.27 per thousand from 1981. In 1984, infant mortality was 13.77 per thousand. [Summary] Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 OMT 6 Jun 85 SK

BEIJING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--There are now 200 vocational schools in Beijing and enrollment in September will come to 40,000 students. This completes, one year ahead of schedule, the task set by the educational commission of having places for an equal number of students in ordinary senior high schools and in vocational schools. Today's GUANGMING DAILY says this program to reform the senior high school facilities in the capital city began five years ago. Over that period almost 12 million yuan has been spent to build or improve classroom, laboratory and practice factory facilities for the vocational schools. These schools offer such courses as tailoring, sewing, cooking, tourism, trade and commerce, repair of household appliances and carpentry as well as general knowledge subjects. In the last four years, 13,000 students have graduated from Beijing's vocational schools and 95 percent of them are employed. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 11 Jul 85 OW]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM--The presidium of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 18 June. Comrade Liu Bingyan presided over the meeting. The meeting elected executive members of the presidium, adopted the namelist of executive chairmen of various groups and the schedule of the congress session, and decided on the deputy secretaries general for the congress session and name-list of the observers who are to attend the congress session from various fields. The meeting decided to close the registration for motions from the people's deputies at 1800 on 22 June. The meeting also adopted the two draft resolutions on accepting the resignation of some members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government and the draft on the methods for electing additional deputies to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and decided to submit these draft resolutions to the congress session for approval. On the afternoon of 18 June, the Motions Examination Committee and the Financial Budget and Final Accounts Examination Committee also held meetings. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1191

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK190133 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 2

[Work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered by Yang Zhantao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies: Entrusted by the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I would like to present the report to the session with regard to the work done in the period since the closing of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

1. We have strengthened local legislative work. The Standing Committee has earnestly studied the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, made the "resolutions" on studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee with regard to conducting reforms in economic systems and on doing a good job in further conducting reforms of the province's economy, and, by regarding the formulation of economic regulations and rules as the focus of legislative work, has examined and approved one after another the province's "provisional regulations" on land management, the province's "regulations" on the management of seeds of agricultural crops, and the province's "regulations" on the management of the Changbai mountain nature-protection zone. In line with the motion approved at the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress with regard to formulating the local "regulations" on protecting beneficial birds and animals and rationally developing zoological and botanical resources, the provincial People's Government drew up the province's draft "provisional regulations" on the protection and management of wild animals and plants, which were discussed and approved by the 11th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress.

Proceeding from reality, we have formulated local regulations and rules governing the major or important issues concerning the people's legislative rights and interests. Over a long period of time, some localities in the province have frequently violated the law by persecuting women and children. In order to realistically protect legislative rights and interests of women and children, the ninth Standing Committee meeting discussed and approved the province's "regulations" on protecting the beneficial rights and interests of women and children.

Along with situational changes and the development of economic reforms, we have found that several articles of the original local regulations and rules need to be revised. The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress revised the province's "provisional regulations" governing the personnel changes of the local governments at or above the county level, which were approved by the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress, because it was found that the scope of personnel changes and the limits of authority in this regard could not meet the needs of reforms. At the same time the meeting made a "decision" on allowing the Changbai Chaoxian Autonomous County to expand the period of dealing with serious and complicated criminal cases that occurred in remote areas because of their inconvenient transport conditions.

2. We have strengthened our supervision over the legal affairs and work of the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Huo Mingguang, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the 1984 work of the province's economy and the opinions on future plans.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the development of the province's cultural and educational undertakings and the opinions on conducting reforms.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Gao Dezhan, vice governor of the province, with regard to the situation prevailing in the transformation of the province's scientific and technological systems and the future plans in this regard.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by the provincial People's Government with regard to the situation prevailing in the dispositions of motions put forward by deputies.

The Standing Committee has heard the report made by Zhao Xiu, governor of the province, with regard to the visits of the provincial People's Government delegation to Canada, France, and Denmark. During its visits, the delegation signed agreements on the establishment of sisterhood ties with Saskatchewan Province, Canada, and the 1984 and 1985 plans for economic, technological, scientific, and cultural exchanges between the two provinces. The delegation held talks with the three countries on 22 technical items that can be imported by our province. Meanwhile, the delegation also made an extensive contact with the government officials and the personages of economic and business circles in the three countries.

We have regarded as an important task the performance of legal supervision in order to determine whether the decisions, orders, directives, and regulations and rules issued by the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate" are in conformity

with the Constitution and the state law. According to the investigation data, the articles of the No. 81 document issued by the general office of the provincial People's Government in 1984 were running counter to the "PRC Trial Food Sanitation Law" governing the sterilization and application of preservatives on foodstuffs. We immediately urged the provincial People's Government through a letter to issue an order for a correction to timely correct the document.

We have regarded an important practice the organizing of Standing Committee members and deputies in conducting inspections in order to bring into play the supervisory role of the Standing Committee.

In order to bring into play the role of deputies and to make the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress successful, the Standing Committee has organized the province's deputies to conduct inspection tours. Prior to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, the Standing Committee entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee also organized national deputies in the province to carry out inspection tours and wrote inspection reports.

We have regarded as an important duty the good job in dealing with the petition letters and visits of the peoples or of deputies. Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, we have filed 30 letters from the deputies and handled 21 cases of the people's petition letters and visits. Questions put forward by the deputies were all transmitted to the departments concerned under the government, the court, and the procuratorate for disposition and answers to the questions handled by the departments were given to the deputies themselves. The people's opinions in their appeals were also transmitted to the departments concerned for disposition. The major and important questions and cases in the petition letters of the masses and the deputies or which were stated during their petition visits were directly dealt with by the Standing Committee. As of now, we have handled 11 cases and answered them as well.

3. In April 1984, the CPC Central Committee issued the circulars on the two speeches given by Comrade Peng Zhen and on strictly abiding by the legal procedure in dealing with the leading personnel changes in the state apparatus. The Standing Committee has further strengthened the People's Congress work and achieved further development by regarding the two circulars as a guide.

We have regarded the studying of the Constitution and the party's principles and policies as a primary task in building the Standing Committee.

To enhance understanding, the Standing Committee has delved into reality to carry out investigation and studies by focusing on the fundamental, important, and long-term issues. The law committee under the Standing Committee has carried out investigations and studies of the questions concerning the principles and policies on reforming criminals through labor and conducting education among them and of the issue of how to develop the work of legal systems. It also held a forum with the participation of responsible persons

from the legislative affairs office under the city, autonomous prefectural, and county (city, district) People's Congress Standing Committees, which has promoted the development of the legislative work among the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels. The financial and economic committee under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation centered on the local economic draft regulations that were submitted to the Standing Committee for appraisal and on the responsibility system in agriculture and the transformation of leadership system among plants. The educational, scientific, cultural, and public health committee under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation of the implementation of the province's "regulations" on food sanitation management among urban and rural trade fairs and of the legislative questions of elementary education. The nationalities committee under the Standing Committee concentrated on conducting an investigation of the transformation of urban economic systems in minority nationalities' areas, of the questions on nationalities' education, and of the work of helping autonomous prefectures and counties improve their autonomous draft regulations. The general office under the Standing Committee conducted an investigation of the implementation of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities and of the experience gained in the work of the People's Congress. All of these investigations have played an important role in developing the work in this regard.

In order to improve the work of the People's Congress, the Standing Committee has strengthened the building of work systems. In line with the "work regulations" of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the "provisions" on bringing into full play the role of deputies, the committees and the general office under the Standing Committee have set forth the scope of duties and established the system of personal responsibility. The organs of the provincial People's Congress have also formulated the system concerning ideological and political work, the system of studying political theory and legal affairs, and the system of livelihood management, so that the Standing Committee has had regulations to follow in doing every work and has enhanced its work efficiency.

In order to promote the implementation of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities in the province, in September 1984, the Standing Committee held a forum with the participation of responsible persons from the city, prefecture, and county (city, district) People's Congress Standing Committees, at which the People's Congress Standing Committees, of Jilin, Siping, and Liaoyuan cities, Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture, the Chaoyang District of Changchun City, and of Yushun, Daan, Sulan, and Dunhua Counties delivered reports introducing their experiences gained in the work. The leading comrades of the Jilin City People's Congress Standing Committee introduced the situation in the People's Congress work conference sponsored by the city CPC Committee with the participation of secretaries of the county and district CPC Committees, chairmen of the People's Congress Standing Committees, and heads of counties and districts, at which participating comrades were greatly inspired.

Fellow deputies, over the past year, the Standing Committee has done much work. However, we still have had many shortcomings and problems because of lack of experience and because advances were not made through investigation. For example, we have not done enough in the work of conducting an inspection of the study, propaganda, education, and implementation of the Constitution and the law, of conducting supervision over the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate," and of fostering contact with the provincial deputies. From now on, the Standing Committee, under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, will vigorously carry out the study, propaganda, and education on the Constitution and the law and will conduct penetrating inspection of the implementation of the Constitution, the law, and the local regulations and rules. Continuous efforts should be made to vigorously grasp the legislative work, particularly the legislative work in the economy. Efforts should also be made to strengthen legal and work supervision over the "provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate," to foster close contact with deputies, and to continuously investigate, study, and sum up the new situation, problems and experiences cropping up in the drive to conduct reforms. A good job should be done in convening the Standing Committee meetings in a down-to-earth manner and in bringing into better play the role of the local organs of the state power in order to strive to further develop socialist democracy, to perfect socialist legal systems, and to ensure or promote the province's program of building socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1207

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS ON 17 JUL

SK180151 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress opened at Liaoning Theater in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 17 July. Xie Huangtian, executive chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a speech in which he stated: Marking the session successful has an important significance on fulfilling the general target of quadrupling the annual output value by the end of this century, on doing a good job in fostering cooperation between new and old cadres and replacing the old with the new, on realizing the target of going all out to make Liaoning strong and prosperous, to serve the country as a whole, and to head for the world, and on ensuring the smooth progress organizationally in the province's program of building socialist modernization.

The session will examine and discuss the motion submitted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to readjusting a number of staffers in the Standing Committee, the motion submitted by the provincial People's Government with regard to readjusting a number of officials in the government, and the motion submitted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to appointing the new president of the provincial Higher People's Court and the new chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending the session were more than 800 deputies who unanimously approved the resolution on dealing with the above three motions and accepted the resignation submitted by more than a dozen comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. These comrades include Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Fu Zhonghai, and Liu Peng, former vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Wang Shi), (Wang Jiazhuang), (Bai Changhe), (Feng Peizheng), (Zhao Weiqiang), (Luo Runfu), (Chao Yangge), (Han Yongzhan), and (Long Yongtang), former members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Guangzhong, and Zhang Zhiyuan, former vice governors of the provincial People's Government; Shi Xiaotan, former president of the provincial Higher People's Court and Cai Enguang, former chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

At the session, participating deputies showed their sincere respect to these veteran comrades with warm applause.

The session also adopted the electoral methods of candidates for supplementary personnel at this session.

Attending the session as observers were veteran comrades who had retreated to the second or third lines and leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region and the provincial military district.

Prior to the opening of the session, a preparatory meeting was held, at which the session's agenda and the namelist of the session's presidium and secretary general, including 77 persons, were approved.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CAAC BUREAU CONDUCTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW211150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Shenyang, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--A new situation of discipline and morale has prevailed among the staff at the Shenyang Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Bureau since the party rectification following the counterrevolutionaries' hijacking in 1983.

On 5 May 1983, counterrevolutionary Zhuo Changren and his accomplices hijacked an airplane of the Shenyang CAAC Bureau. The incident had complex social causes; but it also hared the serious problems at the Shenyang CAAC Bureau. The main problems include leading bodies' weak and loose leadership, unsound system, and widespread unhealthy practices such as liberalism, anarchism, and personal aggrandizement in the bureau. After that event, this bureau devoted 5 months to consolidation and conducted an early party rectification, solving a number of long-standing major problems. After the completion of party rectification in May 1984, they continued conducting ideological education among party members motivated by the guiding thought of discipline and of doing more work. They resumed party branch and party group's regular members-masses communication system. Various rules and regulations as well as concrete measures for their supervision and enforcement were also formulated in the running of the daily operation and service work.

Many gratifying changes have been noted at the Shenyang CAAC Bureau since the adoption of these measures 2 years ago. They are:

Leading cadres at various levels took the lead in enforcing the adopted rules and regulations. They were strict with themselves and exercised strict management. They checked before starting a task. They gave rewards and meted out punishment according to rules without being swayed by personal relationships. They removed or forced cadres from their posts if the cadres concerned did not perform their jobs well.

Previously there had been serious problems in securing tickets and getting cargo space because of the CAAC's limited capacity. Some freight operators took advantage of the situation to seek personal gains. Now this kind of evil wind has been blocked. Freight operators now refuse to accept gifts, money, and feasting from the people who use personal connections and resort to unhealthy practices. Those who continue to seek personal gains were

criticized or punished. Pilots are now forbidden to carry things for other people. Like other passengers, hand-carried baggage and luggage of bureau staff, are subject to weight limits and customs inspection.

The concept of "The people's airline for people" is now grafted deep into people's mind. The past practices regarding the indistinct separation of public duty from personal considerations, the taking of small advantages, the demanding of small favors from passengers and cargo owners have vanished without a trace. Party members and workers adhere to the concept of "passengers, cargo owners, and reputation come first" and try every means to expand services and raise service quality.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY GIVES DIRECTIVES TO WORK GROUPS

SK230430 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Our province has established groups which will be sent to convey appreciation to the PLA units stationed in Daxinganling and Heibhe Prefectures. They will convey appreciation and sympathy to the commanders and the fighters of the PLA units stationed in the prefectures and to the family members of servicemen and martyrs.

Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Bao Zong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, were respectively appointed heads of the two groups.

On 22 July, the two groups held a joint meeting, at which, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stated: Groups to be sent to convey appreciation to the PLA units should go deep into grass-roots units to listen to or seek the opinions of the PLA units and the family members of servicemen and martyrs in order to truly deal with their difficulties and to refrain from creating troubles for them. Questions that cannot be dealt with immediately should be given to the local governments for proper handling.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPC, GOVERNMENT REPLY TO STUDENTS' LETTER

SK170517 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and Government wrote a letter in reply to Heilongjiang students studying in Qinghua University, to warmly welcome their and all intellectuals' efforts to contribute to developing Heilongjiang Province.

On 26 April, all Heilongjiang students studying in Qinghua University wrote a letter to the provincial CPC Committee and Government to express their concern for the construction of Heilongjiang and their willingness to contribute their efforts to the province.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, wrote a note in the letter which reads: They are lovely youths and their suggestions are very important. They can make positive contributions to building the province. He also told other leaders to reply to their letter and told them that the provincial leaders will visit the students in Qinghua University at the proper time.

After that, the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and Government wrote a reply to these students to relay the concern and feelings of the provincial CPC Committee and Government and to express their warm welcoming of the students' wishes, on behalf of the 32 million people of Heilongjiang Province.

In the near future leaders of the provincial CPC Committee will go to Beijing to meet with the Heilongjiang students.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON CORRECTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

SK180002 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The second joint conference of responsible persons of provincial-level functional departments sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government pointed out that our province has made remarkable achievements in the work of correcting new unhealthy practices, and that we should take the next step for conscientiously sorting out and handling the various unhealthy practices that, according to the central authority, should be corrected.

Since last March, when our province began to launch a campaign for correcting new unhealthy practices, our province has conscientiously sorted out and corrected the unhealthy practices of party and government organs running enterprises, arbitrarily giving lottery tickets, reselling goods at a profit, arbitrarily issuing bonuses and materials, and stealing and evading taxes. The province has checked 1,191 enterprises run by party and government organs. Thus far, most of these enterprises have suspended operations or been transferred. The unhealthy practice of arbitrarily giving lottery tickets has been eliminated. In May of this year, the province organized more than 800 people to check cases of reselling steel products, timber, chemical fertilizers, vehicles, and color television sets at a profit. Some cases are still being checked at present.

All departments are urged to further have a clear understanding of how these unhealthy practices actually stand, to firmly attend to correcting and handling them, and to conduct reexaminations and acceptance tests. Departments should grasp the focal points of examination and elimination, and attach importance to examining the cases of cadres of party and government organs and mass organizations at and above the country level engaging in business and running enterprises.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PUBLIC SECURITY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

SK220406 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The first provincial discipline inspection work conference of the public security front, which ended on 21 July, called for deeply launching a campaign of creating civilized units, having civilized cadres and policemen, and building civilized ranks of cadres and policemen among public security organs and armed police forces at all levels in order to create lofty images of people's policemen through actual deeds.

The conference pointed out: The broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security front across the province have further fostered an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly through launching education on party spirit, party style, and observance of discipline, law, ideals, and morality. Great changes have taken place in their mental attitude. They were not afraid even of death in carrying on tenacious struggles against criminal offenders to safeguard public security and protect against natural calamity, and made great contributions to safeguarding the four modernizations. A group of advanced collectives and meritorious models have emerged. Last year, nearly 600 units and more than 3,200 cadres and policemen were commended as civilized units and civilized cadres and policemen by governments and departments at all levels. One hundred and twenty-two cadres and policemen were cited, respectively, for first-, second-, and third-class meritorious service, and 51 units were cited for second- and third-class collective meritorious service. In the struggle against serious criminal offenders, 41 cadres and policemen were wounded in action, and 9 comrades were bravely sacrificed. These advanced collectives and meritorious models represented the main trend and orientation of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front, and have added splendor to the images of people's policemen.

The conference held: Some problems still exist in the building of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front. The masses were harmfully influenced by the tendencies of policemen not stressing civility and courtesy; not paying attention to discipline, appearance, and bearing; or not abiding by social discipline.

The conference urged public security organs at all levels across the province to further correct party style, to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification, to continue persisting in the principle of strictly

enforcing discipline inspection work, to continuously consolidate the disciplinary workstyle, and to upgrade the political and ideological quality of people's policemen. Simultaneous efforts must be made to widely launch a campaign of creating civilized units, having civilized cadres and policemen, and building civilized ranks of cadres and policemen; to educate cadres and policemen to enhance their sense of responsibility, sense of honor, and idea of serving the people wholeheartedly; and to enable them to carry on the glorious traditions and fine workstyle of the ranks of cadres and policemen on the public security front, to carry on the revolutionary spirit of working arduously and being honest in performing their duties, and to foster lofty images of people's policemen.

CSO: 4005/1206

NORTHEAST REGION

**JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT ADOPTS MEASURES ON VIDEO EQUIPMENT**

SK162310 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The Logistics Department of the provincial military district has adopted effective measures to strengthen the strict management over video equipment in order to overcome the chaotic utilization of the equipment, thus blocking the infiltration of all unhealthy things into the PLA units.

Since 1984, the sections and units under the department, in succession, have purchased a dozen video recorders. During a certain period, these recorders were used privately and arbitrarily because of lack of unified management. They were often put to personal use to play videotapes that had not been inspected by the authorities. In order to check the infiltration of unhealthy things into the PLA units and to ensure that the role of the video equipment in professional work and in cultural education among cadres is truly brought into play, the department has formulated, in a timely manner, the "provisions" on the management of utilization of video equipment, and has clearly defined the restrictions, on the scope of utilization of video equipment, the approval limits of authority, the procedure of utilization registration, and the inspection procedures for videotapes, after carrying out thorough investigation of existing video equipment. The department has also established a system of supervision and inspection over the implementation of the provisions and formulated measures for dealing with cases of those who have violated the provisions. As a result, the department has effectively overcome the chaotic utilization of the equipment and ensured the role of video equipment in satisfying the needs of developing professional work and conducting cultural education among the cadres.

CSO: 4005/1210

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CHAIRMAN ON MUSLIM DELEGATION TO ASIA, AFRICA

HK030709 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

Report: "Hei Boli Reports on His Visit to Six Asian and African Countries"

[Text] On the morning of 19 June, the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee held in the Hongqi Theatre, Yinchaun, a report meeting on the visit of the Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation to six Asian and African countries. Hei Boli, chairman of the region and leader of the delegation, reported on the visit of the delegation to the countries, including Pakistan. He said: This visit's "expected goals have been fulfilled."

From 12 April to 25 May, the Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation visited Pakistan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other United Arab Emirates. During these 44 days, the delegation visited famous cities, old but grand mosques, sacred places, monuments to sages, other places for religious services, museums, libraries, well-known universities and colleges, and royal hospitals in these countries. The delegation also met prominent personages from education, financial, and religious circles and discussed economic and technological cooperation with them. Whenever the delegation arrived at a place, it was warmly welcomed, was shown the greatest honor, and was enthusiastically called "our Muslim brothers."

During the visit, the delegation was met by Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan; Mubarak, president of Egypt, and the vice president and concurrently parliamentary speaker and the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic; as well as other leaders in these countries. They unanimously praised the friendship of China's people, and warmly welcomed the visit of China's Muslims.

In addition, the delegation went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

On the achievements of this friendly visit, Chairman Hei Boli said: In line with the guiding ideology of promoting friendship and investigating opportunities for economic cooperation, this friendly visit was a complete success.

He said: First, the visit reaped a bumper harvest in political terms. When the Muslim friendship delegation visited the Arab Islamic countries, it was deeply impressed by the intimate relations between them and their warm welcome. In these countries, we introduced, in a truth-seeking way, China's situation

regarding implementing policies toward nationalities and religions since smashing the "gang of four." We also introduced China's situation of protecting freedom of belief, and the implementation of preferential policies toward areas inhabited by minority nationalities. This won their appreciation for China's present policies.

The Egyptian minister of religious affairs said China is a large country with a 1-billion population. But it never invades others, but treats both large and small countries without discrimination. The four modernizations undertaking of China will certainly end in success and not failure.

The higher political and religious circles in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Yemen Arab Republic repeatedly expressed thanks for the Chinese government's concern for Muslim brothers. The minister of religious affairs in the United Arab Emirates said: China is a gentle and humanitarianist country. Therefore, we decided to establish diplomatic relations with China. The prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic said: China is large country with a 1-billion population; whereas ours is a small one with a population of 8 million. The cooperation between these two countries can serve as an example of cooperation between large and small countries. The modesty and policies of China are not only respected by the people of Yemen, but also the peoples of the world.

Chairman Hei Boli said: On economic cooperation, we have made friends with a large number of persons from higher economic circles through this visit. This thus paves the way for further developing economic cooperation in future. We have also started preliminary discussions on importing capital and establishing institutions, as well as some projects concerning economic and technological cooperation. Various countries and some economic personages agreed to establish economic and technological cooperation with us, and to promote trade. Many people in the economic, financial, and political circles in these countries even expressed a wish to visit Ningxia and attend Ningxia's talks on economic and technological cooperation.

On cultural exchange, Chairman Hei Boli said: Through this visit, we have won some of the scholarships for students studying abroad. The governor of Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan wished it to become a sister province of Ningxia (Region). The Islamic international university of Pakistan invited us to send scholars to give lectures. Kuwait wished to provide funds for us to send teachers to give lectures in its institutes for Islamic classics.

In his report, Chairman Hei Boli said: The most important point is that through this visit, we have publicized Ningxia and introduced the situation and advantages of Ningxia. Many leaders and economic personages in these countries said that they were glad to know that such a piece of valuable land still exists in northwest China. In particular, that it is one inhabited by Muslims. Therefore, they hoped to visit the area in the future. Some of them were interested in Ningxia's natural deposit conditions and agricultural achievements, and expressed hopes for investigation and negotiating cooperation projects. Some of them even asked us to give them technological support.

In the conclusion of his report, Chairman Hei Boli said: Being a good starting point, the friendly visit has opened up ways for economic cooperation. The

future tasks are still very arduous and must be firmly grasped. We must further emancipate our minds, keep abreast of new developments, and adopt a relaxed attitude toward policies. We must also strengthen our external links and make greater contributions to speeding up the construction of Ningxia and achieving the goal of "striving for an upswing in Ningxia."

The report by Chairman Hei Boli received a warm welcome from the participating comrades.

Comrade Li Xuezhi made a speech at the meeting. He said: The Ningxia Muslim friendship delegation made this visit under the auspices of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, as well as with the support of relevant central departments. It has achieved complete success, and realized the goal of promoting mutual understanding and friendship. This has played an important role in developing the friendly relationship between Ningxia's Muslims and these countries. It has also laid the foundation for developing the friendly relations with them, and promoting economic and technological cooperation in the future. He urged the region's departments concerned to grasp firmly and to fulfill the cooperation projects with these countries, to formulate policies, and to do well in Ningxia's talks on economic and technological cooperation with Islamic countries, which will be held in Yinchuan in September this year.

Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the party and government of the region and Yinchuan City, responsible persons of democratic parties, some religious figures, and cadres of organs directly under the regional authorities at and above department level.

Ma Tengai, deputy head of the delegation, also attended the report meeting.

CSO: 4005/1191

NORTHWEST REGION

'LENIENT' FAMILY PLANNING POLICY FOR XINJIANG

OW240951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Urumqi, July 24 (XINHUA)--China is pursuing a more lenient family planning policy in areas inhabited by minority ethnic groups than in areas inhabited by the majority Han nationality.

It is the national policy to encourage each couple to have one child only. But in the multinational Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, minority nationality couples are allowed to have two, even in cities and towns. If both are girls or one is handicapped, they may have another. In rural and pastoral areas, one couple may have three children, and four are allowed in remote localities.

The local policy was formulated in accordance with a decision by the Standing Committee of the region's people's congress in September 1983.

This reflects the will of the people and takes their traditions into consideration, said Yu Guangliang, a local official in charge of family planning.

Xinjiang had a population of 13.44 million at the end of last year. About 60 percent belong to minority ethnic groups--Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Uzbek, Tajik, Ribo, Dahuer and Tartar, totalling 12.

The goal of Xinjiang is to control the size of the population at about 17 million by the end of this century, when the population of minority ethnic groups will exceed 10 million, two million more than at present.

During the early post-liberation period, the total population of minority ethnic groups was about four million.

Yu Guangliang said that with the rising living and cultural standards a growing number of local people have come to see the benefits of family planning.

According to statistics compiled by the regional family planning committee, about 20 percent of married local minority people have adopted contraceptive measures on a voluntary basis. In Urumqi, the capital, about 39,000 child-bearing-age women of minority nationalities, or 66 percent, are taking contraceptive pills or adopting other measures.

Most gratifying, Yu said, is that many in the farming and pastoral areas where people are greatly influenced by traditional Islamic ideas have come to see the necessity of family planning.

Wubulihari-Pariduo, a 36-year-old Uygur peasant, is already a father of seven. The eldest is 14 while the youngest is still in the cradle. "No more children," he told XINHUA. "Otherwise, I will die of hard labor. I should have adopted family planning long ago."

To improve family planning work, the region has appointed one family planning assistant in each of the more than 600 townships in the region and established family planning guidance stations in 33 counties. The other 86 counties and cities will have such stations next year. These stations undertake to issue birth control pills and devices, and provide technical guidance.

At the same time, each village inhabited by minority people is to have one person charged with the task of disseminating knowledge about family planning.

CSO: 4000/318

NORTHWEST REGION

COLLEGE GRADUATES VOLUNTEER TO WORK IN NORTHWEST

OW100957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (Xinhua)--More than 1,260 of this year's college graduates have volunteered to work in the frontier northwest region, writing to the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional government to express their determination.

These graduates had planned to be assigned to work in rich coastal areas where their parents live.

However, they became interested in the development of Xinjiang when officials from the region spoke to college graduates in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and northeast cities on the natural, economic and other conditions in Xinjiang. They invited more college graduates to work there.

Northwest China's natural resources make up 70 percent of the nation's total, while its population accounts for only five percent. Graduates consider that they will have plenty of room to develop their talents there.

Zhang Zhizhou, a graduate of the Hubei Institute of Agriculture, made his decision to work in Qinghai Province because of the lack of agro-technical personnel there.

In Shanghai, over 50 college graduates recently volunteered to work in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Ningxia and Tibet after visiting those places or learning about these outlying areas.

Zhang Jieyuan, a physics graduate of Fudan University in Shanghai, said that his firm determination to work in Xinjiang was made after three trips there. He said that he had seen with his own eyes the backwardness and need for intellectuals there.

The government has recently ruled that college graduates who volunteer to work in border areas can return to live in their native places after six years.

CSO: 4000/310

NORTHWEST REGION

**PRC REPORTER ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES**

HK020443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] A newspaper reporter in Shaanxi Province has been arrested on suspicion of taking bribes of more than 10,000 yuan in connection with a widespread fraud case.

Zhao Jiguang, a reporter for Shaanxi workers' news and vice chairman of the Shaanxi Youth Reporters' Association, was responsible for a publicity campaign in the provincial press backing a notorious speculator, Liu Zhisheng after Liu had "donated" 6,000 yuan in addition to eight high-grade Phoenix bicycles to his association.

Liu is the chief culprit of a swindle case involving contracts worth 260 million yuan.

And then in response to Zhao's demand for a "personal reward," Liu handed the reporter a bag containing 10,000 yuan in cash with two cartons of cigarettes on top of the money during a secret meeting in a train, when Zhao was returning from a fake reporting trip to Liu's home county of Xingping.

Zhao deposited the money under false names in four banks in Xi'an, the provincial capital.

Last month when Liu's case was being investigated by order of the Xingping County Court, Zhao tried to defend him in the newspaper in collaboration with two other local reporters. And then when their "open appeal" failed and Liu was arrested, Zhao burned the deposit books in an attempt to destroy the evidence.

Last week, the People's Procurator's Office of Xianyang City, which has been investigating Liu's case, ordered Zhao's arrest for questioning, according to PEOPLE'S DAILY on Sunday.

Liu and his accomplice Zhang Xiaojian were arrested by court order 10 days ago on charges of cheating more than 10 million yuan out of contracts worth 260 million yuan (\$90 million) signed with enterprises across the country for hemp bags, metals and automobiles.

Liu got the 10 million yuan as down payment for the contracts, which were never fulfilled.

Liu was also charged for bribing or "buying" 32 provincial officials or reporters with cash and gifts.

These people, including Zhao, became his "connections" and helped him in his frauds or gave "official stamps" to his illegal transactions.

Liu was originally a farmer from the village of Liushun in Xingping County, Shaanxi Province. He was jailed for three years in 1962 -- at the age of 16 -- for stealing. Last July he became General Manager of Xingping County Urban and Rural Enterprise Company, a firm set up by him and two other farmers.

In December he signed his first major contract with Zhenghua Trading Company of Changde County, Hunan Province, selling them 40 million hemp bags for 68 million yuan (\$24 million). Some officials in the provincial Bureau of Industry and Commerce expressed doubts about Liu's ability to fulfill such a contract, but Liu's "friends" managed to have the contract notarized and further approved a bank loan of 600,000 yuan to Liu's company.

Investigations have shown Liu gave around 100 color television sets, 250 brand bicycles and large amounts of cash in bribes to officials in Xi'an, Xingping, Huxian and other counties to facilitate his swindling activities. More than 20 officials were found to have taken bribes valued at more 1,000 yuan each, PEOPLE's DAILY said. The investigation continues.

CSO: 4000/310

NORTHWEST REGION

#### 18TH CENTURY GANSU MONASTERY TO BE RESTORED

OW231413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Lanzhou, July 23 (XINHUA)--An 18th century monastery ravaged by fire earlier this year is scheduled for reconstruction, it was announced by Ma Dexiang, director of the Gansu Provincial Religious Bureau, here today.

The Lapuleng monastery, 260 kilometers southwest of Lanzhou, is one of the six leading Lamaseries of yellow sect of Lamaism in China. It was built in 1709.

Monks and local people of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities managed to save the five golden figures of Buddha, Sarira-stupa of the five previous living Buddhas of the monastery, Buddhist sutras and relics when fire swept through almost 5,000 square meters of monastery buildings in April this year.

The central government has allocated 11 million yuan for the project arranged by a committee set up last Thursday. The committee is headed by Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdian Qoigyi Nyima, president of the Gansu Buddhist Association and the sixth living Buddha of the Lapuleng monastery.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, donated 50,000 yuan for the project. He said that Tibetans for generations to come would remember the kindness of the Communist Party and the people's government.

Construction is to start next spring and be completed in October 1988.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1422 GMT on 19 July in its report on the restoration provides the following additional information: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council attached great importance to the damage of the monastery caused by the fire. Xi Zongxun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Yang Jingren, and other comrades gave specific instructions for the reconstruction of the monastery after hearing a report on the fire and approved the allocation in installments of 11 million yuan for the Gansu Province reconstruction project. Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, and Gansu Governor Chen Guangyi have said that the Lapuleng Monastery will be reconstructed to be more durable, more gorgeous, and more magnificent than the original structure.]

CSO: 4000/318

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

KERGEZ NATIONALITY TO BE STUDIED--Urumqi, July 21 (XINHUA)--A society has been set up in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region to study the language, literature, history, philosophy, political economy and art of the Kergez Nationality, a local official said here today. With a recorded history of more than 2,000 years, the Kergez people have created many poems, legends, proverbs and fables, including the long epic "Manass." More than 100,000 Kergez people live in Xinjiang of northwest China and Heilongjiang of the northweast. The society is based on several thousand Kergez intellectuals, including professors and researchers, trained after liberation of China in 1949. Before liberation, the official said, the minority nationality engaged in animal husbandry and had only a few intellectuals. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 21 Jul 85 OW]

COLLEGE GRADUATES WORK IN XINJIANG--Beijing, July 3 (Xinhua)--In the first half of this year, 1,265 college graduates have applied to work in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, "China Youth News" reports today. These graduates of 200 colleges in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions would have been assigned work near home. Xinjiang will become a focus of economic development at the end of the century. Regional government vice-chairman Huang Baozhang led a work group earlier this year to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou to recruit trained personnel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 3 Jul 85 OW]

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